The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. | THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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LAME HORSES

CURED FREE OF COST.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, Splints, and Ringbones cured without blemish. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. WM. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the Liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all Druggists. Trial bottles, 25 cents. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 Lake-st.

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ALLAN LINE

OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

VIA QUEBEC, VIA BALTIMORE.

PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates. Accommodations Unexcelled. Three weekly Sailings each way. Cabin, $60 to $80; Intermediate, $40, gold. Steerage, $28 currency.

Shortest Sea Route, Superior Ships, Experienced Officers. Disciplined Crews. Safety the Governing Rule.

Emigrant and Steerage Passengers, through to all points at special rates.

Apply to ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agents, 72 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF NEVADA......Thursday, Sept. 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, Sept. 26

First cabin $60 and $75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA, Sept. 21, noon | CIRCASSIA, Oct. 5, noon

BOLIVIA, Sept. 28, 7 a m | DEVONIA, Oct. 12, 5 a m

New York to London direct.

CALIFORNIA, Sept. 25, 3 pm | AUSTRALIA, Oct. 2, 10 am

Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

National Line of Steamships.

SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverpool. For passage apply to Company's office, 48 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western Agent.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Stock Cattle.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1878.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stock, Sawmill, &c." (as the case may be), and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be received at this office up to 11 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, Oct. 3, 1878, for the delivery at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yankton, the following supplies for the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies, viz.:

1 Portable Sawmill and Fixtures (about 25 horse-power);
4 Heavy Lumber Wagons;
150 Sets Double Harness;
120 Plows, single and double shovel;
60 Breaking Plows;
10 Harrows;
20 Sets Harrow Teeth;
175 Sets Double and Single Trees;
100 Doz. Planters' Hoes;
300 Spades;
300 Shovels, long handles;
50 Cross-Cut Saws;
200 Hand Saws;
400 Augers, assorted sizes;
200 Mattocks, with handles;
200 Garden Rakes;
200 Scythes and Snaths;
200 Scythe Stones;
50 Grindstones (75 to 100 lbs. each);
20 Drawing Knives;
24 Broad Axes;
300 Washtubs, small sizes;
300 Washboards;
2 Fanning Mills;
400 Log Chains, ⅜ inch iron;
300 Hay Forks;
50 Four-Tine Forks;
200 Axes, with handles;
50 Doz. Axle Grease;
20 Carpenters' Hammers.

Also, for the delivery at the Red-Cloud Agency of 500 2-year-old heifers, and at Spotted Tail 500 2-year-old heifers and 100 milch cows between the ages of 3 and 5 years.

Bidders must specify at what point they propose to deliver the articles, except the cattle, which will be required to be delivered at the respective Agencies between March 1 and May 1, 1879.

A certified check on some National Bank or U. S. Depository for a sum equal to at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, must accompany each bid, to be held by him until the awards are made and contracts and bonds executed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid; also, to increase or diminish the quantity of any article embraced in the foregoing list.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

Proposals for Mules.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 18, 1878.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 27th day of September, 1878, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the purchase and delivery at either St. Louis, Mo., Keokuk, Ia., Chicago, Ill., or Yankton, D. T., of forty-two draft-mules and fifty pack-mules.

The draft-mules must be heavy built, strong, compact animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, well broken to harness, from four (4) to nine (9) years old, and from fifteen and one-half (15½) to sixteen (16) hands high and upwards.

The pack-mules must be heavy-built, large-boned, strong animals, sound in all particulars, in good condition, from four (4) to nine (9) years old, and not less than fourteen and one-half (14½) nor more than fourteen and three-fourths (14¾) hands high.

Delivery must be made within ten (10) days after award is made.

Proposals are invited for all or any number.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and forms of contract will be furnished on application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermasters at Chicago and Yankton.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Draft and Pack Mules," and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. GRIMES, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-LOCKS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1878.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon on the 20th day of March, 1879, for furnishing four new and different kinds of Locks and Keys for the sole and exclusive use of the United States mails, including, besides those to be used for mail-bags, such as are to be used for the street letter-boxes of the United States.

As the public exposure and searching examination necessary to intelligent bidding on any prescribed model of a lock and key would tend to impair, if not entirely destroy, the further utility of all such locks and keys for the purposes of the mails, the Postmaster-General prescribes no models or samples for bidders, but relies for a selection on the mechanical ingenuity and skill which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop in samples submitted by them.

Specifications of requirements as to proposals, samples, kinds and quantities of locks and keys, contracts, &c., will be furnished on application by letter to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered which is not submitted in accordance with such specifications and forms of proposals.

The contracts which may be made are to be in conformity with the specifications and accepted proposals.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR ILLUMINATED TILING, WITH iron frames fixed complete, for the court-yard roof of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill.:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 30th day of September, 1878, for all the illuminated tiling required for the court-yard roof of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent.

JAMES G. HILL, Supervising Architect.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BIRDS.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING!

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts.

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING!

TAKES PLACE

Thursday, Sept. 26,

One week from to-day,

And we invite examination of the many elegant things in

DRY GOODS! CARPETS! UPHOLSTERY! SUITS! CLOAKS! AND FURS!

Which we will exhibit at that time.

GROCERIES.

HYDE PARK.

Our customers in Hyde Park who desire goods delivered at their residences, in good season and in good shape, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, will please hand in their orders as early as possible on those days, or on the day previous.

Finest Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Best Brands of Flour, Choicest Creamery and Dairy Butter, ALWAYS ON HAND.

HONG KONG TEA CO.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 110 & 112 Madison-st.

NOTICE.

Amendment to Rule Two (2) of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to take effect Oct. 1, 1878.

RULE II.—SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Hard Spring Wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 1 Spring Wheat shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Spring Wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 Spring Wheat shall include all inferior, shrunken, or dirty Spring Wheat, weighing not less than 53 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat shall include Spring Wheat damp, musty, grown, badly bleached, or for any other cause which renders it unfit for No. 3.

In case of mixture of Spring and Winter Wheat it shall be called Mixed Wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof. This rule shall be in force on and after Oct. 1, 1878; but it is provided that all Wheat in store on said date, inspected in as Spring Wheat under the rule hereby amended, shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule as Spring Wheat.

Black Sea and Flinty Fife Wheat shall in no case be inspected higher than No. 2, and Rice Wheat no higher than Rejected.

W. M. SMITH,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
JOHN H. OBERLEY,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1878.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED.

Building 40x100, three stories and basement, for storage warehouse, near business centre. Low rent; five years.

E. P. BAKER, 172 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrips and Vouchers, Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH BEST SET, $8. Warranted. FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS, One-third usual rates. DRS. McCHESNEY, Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WANTED.

To Jobbers and Manufacturers.

A temperate, reliable accountant and correspondent, with nine years' experience in Chicago would like to engage with a good firm. Is competent to take charge of an office. Good references. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

HATS.

Explanation Demanded!

The Statement that the whole extra expense of our Hat Department was only

$20 A WEEK,

Having been called in question, we make this explanation or argument: 1st. We will ask if the said Hat Department was removed from our store, would OUR RENT BE ANY LESS? 2d. WAS OUR RENT INCREASED BY THE ADDITION OF SAID DEPARTMENT? We answer to both questions, "NO." Well, the interest on the capital invested, together with the salary of the man in charge (who can call assistance from other departments if necessary), is not quite $20 a week. Therefore, we are running a Hat Store (and the goods are bought for cash) for $20 a week. Every man who has Hats to buy for himself or his boys should at least see what our prices are before buying unless 50 cts. or a dollar is of no account to him.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALERS, AND Tailor-Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers, Boot and Shoe Dealers,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.,

And Northwest Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., cor. Rucker-st., and Southwest Branch 240 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Elegant New Designs

In PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, with other Novelties not procurable elsewhere.

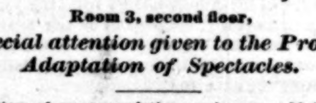
We carry the largest and finest stock in the city, and POSITIVELY will quote the LOWEST prices for CASH.

Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 STATE-ST.

SPECTACLES, &c.

MORRIS BERNHARDT,



OPTICIAN

125 STATE-ST.,

Room 3, second floor,

Special attention given to the Proper Adaptation of Spectacles.

Letters of recommendation can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the leading physicians and clergy, not only of Chicago, but all those of prominence throughout the United States best qualified to judge of his superiority as an optician, and the perfectness of his glasses.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, 2 TO 5.

Letters of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply.

CAUTION.—No agents employed or appointed.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PELTON & POMEROY

Sole Agents for the

HAZELTON BROS.' AND MATHUSHEK PIANOS

Examine these justly celebrated instruments before purchasing any other.

152 State-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

FIRE INSURANCE.

15 years' experience, the honorable payment of over $2,000,000 losses and a line of strong, prompt-paying companies, warrant us in saying that we are well prepared to meet the wants of the insuring public. With thanks for past favors we respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

E. E. RYAN & CO.,

210 LaSalle-st., cor. Adams.

HOTEL.

Matteson House

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st., Chicago.

This favorite hotel is located directly opposite the south end of the Exposition Building, has elevator, and all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50 per day. Special rates to Excursion Parties.

ROBT. HILL & CO., Proprietors.

THE TURNING POINT.

Belief that the Fever Has Reached Its Hight in Memphis.

And that the Daily Reports Hereafter Will Show a Decline.

The Back of the Pestilence Completely Broken in New Orleans.

A Marked Decrease in the Number of Deaths and New Cases.

Fewer Calls upon the Relief Societies for Doctors and Nurses.

The Hum of Reviving Business Begins to Be Heard in Vicksburg.

Reports from the Smaller Plague-Stricken Communities Still Unfavorable.

Gallipolis, O., and Vicinity Now Entirely Free from the Disease.

MEMPHIS.

THE FEVER'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—"How much longer is this fearful season going to last?" I asked of Dr. Mitchel last night, whilst conversing with him about the continuance of the reign of terror now prevailing in Memphis. "Until frost comes or the material is exhausted," he replied, and the record of to-day seems but a confirmation of his prediction. One hundred and forty-four new cases and sixty-eight deaths, according to reports from the authorities, are made up and submitted to the world as proof that the plague is still prevailing. Some little hope is expressed that the disease has attained its maximum, and that future exhibits will indicate a steady decrease.

AMONG THE DEATHS

registered are those of Drs. J. S. Bankinson, of Stevenson, Ala.; Hiram Pierce, of Cincinnati; and John B. Hicks, of Murfreesboro, all volunteer physicians. Also Sister Ruth Dunlap, of the Order of St. Mary, and the Rev. P. J. Schuyler, both of New York.

The volunteer physicians who have died since Saturday are ten in number, and Dr. Kuehn, of Dayton, O., now sick, it is feared will be added to the list before morning.

Among those taken down are R. R. Catron, Agent of the Associated Press, and Attorney-General Luke E. Wright. Mr. Catron has been forced to succumb from overwork, Gen. Wright yielding to a relapse. The case of the former is not considered as malignant, and the universal hope is expressed that his convalescence will be speedy. That of the latter gentleman

IS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS,

though he may be able to pull through.

Mrs. Temple and Miss Emma Reeder, the former of whom was reported dead Saturday, are in a fair way to recover. The ladies came here as volunteer nurses from Cincinnati two weeks ago, but were stricken down before they could get fairly to work.

A touching incident in connection with their sojourn in Memphis is the death of Mrs J. W. Clark, who left her family in Omaha, to

MINISTER TO THE SICK

in this ill-fated city, and nobly did she perform the work upon which she entered. Nothing could induce her to shrink from this self-imposed duty. She invaded the strongholds of the plague regardless of the consequences, lifted the dying head, cheered the departing soul, and by her Christian benevolence was a very help to the body and soul of the stricken ones. She was assigned the care of three ladies, and when it was thought that they had passed the crisis assisted in caring for a suffering Howard. While thus engaged she

WENT DOWN TO HER GRAVE

mourned and revered by all with whom she, in her brief stay here, had become acquainted.

To-day a dispatch was received from Mayor Wilbur, of Omaha, requesting that she might be tenderly buried and that her grave might be marked to the end that the body could be recovered when the days of darkness are passed. She sleeps in the lot of the Howard Association at Elmwood, and her name, associated with the epidemic of 1878, will dwell in the hearts of the afflicted while the memory of this dread season shall last.

A requisition was made upon the Howard Association to-day for physicians to visit Water Valley, Miss., where the fever has suddenly assumed a decided prominence, and Dr. J. G. Davis, of Lincoln, Neb., responded, though he can be illy spared. The force of nurses was increased by the addition of fifteen from Norfolk, Va., who are considered a valuable addition, as the force of experienced nurses here is limited, though there is a full complement in the city; but many are considered worthless in consequence of their having but a very superficial knowledge of the disease and its treatment. In my tour of observation about the city to-night I observed that

MORE ENCOURAGING FEELINGS

were manifested than yesterday, though the number of cases is very large, and the deaths in the same proportion. The sentiment is generally expressed that each day will witness an improvement on the day preceding. While this may be true of the city, the reverse is the case in the country. A dispatch was received here to-day from the Mayor of Somerville, stating that several deaths had occurred there, and fifteen or twenty were sick with the plague.

The appearance of convalescents on the streets also

SERVES TO FEED THIS HOPE

of an abatement in the epidemic in Memphis. Drs. Collins, of Cincinnati, and Hunter, of Kansas City, were out to-day for the first time in weeks, and think they can now wrestle with the world and the flesh, as far as yellow fever is concerned, most successfully.

In connection with the spread of the malady in the country, the belief that it is not contagious is obtaining. Two deaths are reported this evening at Cat Island, fifteen miles down the river, on the Montgomery plantation. The victims, two brothers, who had not been exposed to the fever, were taken Monday, and died this morning. Other instances are cited in support of this theory, and the opinion is advanced that persons in vigorous condition of health, and whose habits of life are correct, are

NOT NECESSARILY SUBJECT TO ATTACK.

There is said to be a pathological report of the prevailing epidemic in course of preparation under the auspices of the Howard Association, which will soon be published. The researches made, which are said to be very elaborate, have developed many important points in regard to the disease, of which its non-contagion is specially marked.

DEATHS.

The following is the list of deaths to 6 o'clock this morning:

R. R. Adams,	M. Page,
Miss Sarah Riley,	Annie Meagher,
Miss Annie Ropes,	Richard Cook,
James M. Shaw,	Frank Calahan,
Dr. L. Bankson,	Unknown,
Dr. John B. Hicks,	Charles Taylor,
Marion W. Virgeson,	R. W. Powers,
Mrs. Hogg,	Mrs. M. Johnson,
Mrs. Hogg's child,	Mrs. Moore,
R. L. Hammock,	John Mitchell,
Rudolf Christian,	Mrs. R. E. Brooks,
H. Worth,	W. B. Sheppard,
Unknown,	Robert R. Williams,
D. E. Cuffey,	Mrs. May Jehl,
Bulew,	John Garry,
Sam Slaughter,	Annie Meagher,
William Robinson,	W. G. McHoon,
W. C. Van Horn,	The Rev. L. I. Schuyler,
Robert Noble,	R. W. Firth,
Mrs. Calhoun,	John Edwards.
Jester Ruth,	

In addition to those there are twenty-six cases of deaths among the colored population noted.

The total cases thus far reported is 4,476. Deaths, 2,155, to which may be safely added 2,000 cases not reported. M. H. TILDEN.

AT THE HOWARD HEADQUARTERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—There is a perceptible increase in activity about the Howard headquarters this morning, and apparently no decrease in the number of new cases, although the report of deaths is lighter, only thirty-eight being reported up to noon, making ninety-one for the past twenty-four hours. Among the dead are two more volunteer physicians,—Drs. John B. Hicks and J. S. Bankson,—and the Rev. L. L. Schuyler, the Episcopal minister from New Jersey, Mrs. Margaret Steinkuhl, Sister Ruth, W. B. Shepard, and Mrs. R. E. Brooks, mother of W. Brooks, of the *Appeal*.

Among the new cases is Theodore Holst, of Holst Brothers, undertakers.

The supply of coffins is running very low, and it is with great difficulty that anything but rough, coffin-shaped boxes can be obtained, even by people in good circumstances.

CINCINNATIANS.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—A telegram from Memphis to Health-Officer Miner announces the death of Dr. Hiram Pearce and Mr. Dieck, druggist, and that Drs. Collins and Lowry, who have been dangerously ill, are reported convalescent. Mr. Kuehne, druggist, is dying. All of the above are volunteers from this city.

THE POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Postmaster Thompson, of Memphis, and his assistant, having died of yellow fever, Acting Postmaster-General Tyner will recommend the appointment of the former's widow to the position of Postmistress. It is thought the President will approve it.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE BACK OF THE PLAGUE BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The general impression is gaining ground that the back of Yellow Jack is broken. The number of new cases reported diminishes every day, and the average death list for the past seven days has been only sixty-two against eighty-eight on the 1st of September, and ninety on the 11th. The Relief Societies, too, have fewer calls for medical attendance and nurses, while those issuing rations are overrun with destitute convalescents. Doctors report the cases now occurring as of a mild type, and only deaths occur when there is some organic disease which would in time have produced the same result without the intervention of the fever.

DEATHS AND NEW CASES.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Deaths, 68; cases reported, 252, of which 153 were prior to the 15th. The weather is clear and warm.

The deaths include twenty-three children under 7 years.

Among the deaths are Mrs. Maguire, wife of ex-Assistant Postmaster Maguire; the Rev. G. Bowman, of the German Lutheran St. John's Church. His wife died a week ago. They leave a small child.

From noon to 6 p. m., 23 deaths and 145 new cases reported; 97 prior to the 15th.

The Spaniards of this city have formed a relief association, which is authorized to receive any contributions, no matter in what shape, and earnestly request Spanish residents of the United States to respond to this call upon their charity.

Contributions should be sent to A. Auguste, Secretary.

PROSTRATED BY OVERWORK.

Secretary Southmayd, of the Howards, prostrated from overwork, will be at his post again in a day or two. His family have recovered or are convalescing.

George Decan, erroneously reported dead last night, is very low.

Capt. Rasche, of the German ship Frederick, is down with the fever.

A. W. Ferguson, telegrapher at Port Eads, died of yellow fever. His remains will be brought to the city for burial.

Charles N. Welchaus, of Welchaus & Woods, is convalescent.

To date fifty-eight employes of the Custom-House have been taken with the fever.

RELIEF.

Applications for relief: Y. M. C. A., seventy-six; Howards, 387; including many destitute, to whom orders for rations are given on the Peabody Association.

To-day the Peabody Association filled 4,292 requisitions, equal to 39,044 rations. Total requisitions filled since Aug. 31, 37,746, equal to 764,222 rations.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Samuel Choppin to-day at 12 o'clock transfused at the Orleans infirmary eight ounces of blood from the arm of a healthy, stout laborer at Gay's refinery into the veins of E. J. Gay, Jr., sick and very low of yellow fever. The object was to sustain life in the patient to see if the kidneys would act, which, however, they refused to do, and at 11 o'clock p. m. Mr. Gay died from suppression of the urine.

WILL RECOVER.

George Decan and E. C. Jacobs not expected to recover.

Mr. J. N. Santemyer, of the *Times*, is recovering, and will be out in a few days.

The representatives of the various charitable societies met at the office of the New Orleans Central Relief Committee, Custom-House, for the purpose of preparing an address to the Secretary of War relative to the condition of the suffering people of this city. The result of their deliberations was

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT

and accompanying testimonial, forwarded to the Secretary of War last night:

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—*To the Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington:* Respectfully referring to the proceedings of the Howard Association, representing that sufficient financial aid had been received for the relief of the sufferers from the terrible yellow-fever epidemic now prevailing in our midst, and suggesting the self-evident conclusion that the number of convalescents will be very large, and that great distress and need during the convalescing period will result, and that only a portion of the needy are even then supplied, the New Orleans Central Relief Committee, in view of the certainty of destined destitution, would respectfully represent to the Honorable Secretary of War that there will be absolute need of about 60,000 more rations for the helpless people, making 100,000 in all, and the Committee is now in successful and satisfactory operation, as is shown by accompanying telegrams; that rations be furnished to the Hon. G. L. Smith, Collector of the Port, to be issued under his directions through the Orleans Central Relief Committee. Should this matter receive favorable consideration, we respectfully request the Honorable Secretary of War to order the immediate transportation of the rations to this port.

FRANK L. RICHARDSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM RAY,
VICTOR SERE,
G. L. HALL,
WILLIAM G. BROWN,
D. L. MITCHELL, Secretary.

The above was wired to the Secretary of War, indorsed by leading members of all the charitable relief committees, and accompanied by a telegram from Collector Smith, indorsed by leading Government officials, and following:

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1878.—The distribution of Government rations by the Orleans Central Relief Committee has been satisfactorily conducted, and has given great relief to our suffering people. WILLIAM VANDERGRIFF, President Howard Association.

VICKSBURG.

BUSINESS REVIVING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 18.—Our city is gradually assuming a more business-like appearance. Several stores have been reopened during the past few days, but in every case by convalescent proprietors and employes. On the doors of very many of our business houses is the notice "Closed on Account of Sickness" still to be seen. Some stores will open no more under the same management, for not only have the proprietors died, but almost their entire families have been swept away.

The Howards are having trouble about some of the nurses who have come here to care for the sick. They have turned out to be regular liquor-bloats, drunk the greater part of the time, and are in the hands of the police

AT THE WORK-HOUSE.

I am afraid they have been the means of hastening many a poor creature to his grave.

Mrs. Pease, the excellent lady of our Postmaster, was stricken with fever to-day. She and her husband are now both down. During their first attack, almost alone she nursed him and her children safely through, besides rendering great assistance to many negroes in the immediate neighborhood, who owe their lives alone to her efforts.

Mr. Frank Fisher, Deputy City Sexton, was also taken down to-day. He is threatened with a very severe attack. It is estimated that he has handled, since the fever began here,

ABOUT 400 DEAD BODIES,

which is enough to give any person the disease. A safe recovery is anxiously hoped for by his large circle of friends.

The number of new cases for the past twenty-four hours, as estimated, will not exceed fifty, while the death-list for the same time is twelve. The following are the names:

Fannie Brown,	Miss Sallie L. Tanner,
Miss Anna R. Tanner,	Miss C. Rivinac,
Bessie Owens,	Willemena Gary,
Robert Snow,	William Bender,
Patrick Hennegan,	James Martin,
Willie Golden,	James Spengler, Jr.

THE DAYS' REPORT.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 18.—Slightly cloudy, and warm; thermometer 92 deg. Twelve deaths reported the past twenty-four hours, and new cases about fifty. Dr. O'Nary is on duty again, having finally recovered from a severe attack of yellow fever.

TO THE BENEVOLENT PUBLIC.

The following explains itself:

To our friends throughout the world who have sent us aid, we would say that from lack of time and sickness of so many members of our Association we have not been able to acknowledge the receipts, but will do so in a proper manner as soon as our duties to the sick will permit.

WILLIAM ROCKWOOD, President Howard Association.

OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES.

STEVENSON, ALA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STEVENSON, Ala., Sept. 18.—Poor Williams has been suffering the torments of the damned. He has not only been isolated in a box car, but to his great misfortune his Howard nurse was ordered off by the Howards last Friday night to Canton, Miss. Since then he has had no regular nurse, S. Willis, telegraph operator, and Matthews, hotel clerk, being the only ones who have gone near him, nursing him when off duty. Saturday he had to keep up his own fire. To-day he had black vomit, and he is not expected to live through the night. A nurse for him arrived from Chattanooga to-night.

M'EWEN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McEWEN, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A young man whose father died Saturday at Brownsville came here yesterday, and was prostrated with fever. The entire population fled precipitately, leaving with him only his mother and young Father Fahey, who has had to telegraph to Nashville for a doctor and nurse, who will arrive by the next train.

PADUCAH JUNCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH JUNCTION, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A tramp from Memphis was discovered lying within a short distance of the railroad within two miles of Union City yesterday. He was placed under shelter, but died six hours after. Another tramp died in the same way four miles this side of Union City.

CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 18.—A mass of people fled to the top of Lookout Mountain yesterday during the panic brought about by sensational reports about the presence of yellow fever.

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Sept. 18.—One death and two new cases.

PARIS, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The yellow-fever excitement here is intense, and people are moving out as rapidly as possible. All are terror-stricken. The city is depopulated. A Howard Association was formed to-day. Two new cases,—one from Memphis, the other brought in off the railroad. No deaths. Days warm, nights cool and foggy.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Mayor Harley has issued a proclamation quarantining against the world. No trains allowed to stop. Fires have been kindled and kept burning in all parts of the town. Heavy guns will be fired throughout the night. The Rev. Dr. Jones, of the Methodist Church, was called to Memphis by a telegram, but will not be allowed to return until frost.

HICKMAN, KY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., via PADUCAH JUNCTION, Sept. 18.—The situation is growing still more ghastly and horrible. Six deaths and five new cases. The deaths are Miss Eliza Eckark, Philip Baltzer, Herman Berger, Lucius Monroe, Mark Herdrick, and Dr. Dick Prather. Dr. Prather was one of the most faithful physicians in Hickman. He is the fourth physician to die. Eighty deaths to date.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The outlook is darker. Fourteen new cases, against five yesterday. The Rev. J. W. Lane, of the Colored Methodist Church South, was the only death. He was the most able and intelligent colored preacher in this vicinity, and an invaluable helper of the Howards.

Charles Oldham is dying.

Ninety cases now on hand. The doctors hurry in to all patients, drop a hasty word of direction, then leave to see another poor victim in the same way, and thus their daily rounds are made. We are making arrangements to move the colored people who are well and unemployed to a camp in the woods in the open air, or bush arbors, for we have no tents, and feed them.

MORGAN CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The Howards have a dispatch from Morgan City stating that the fever has appeared on Clark & Sheels' plantation, four miles from Morgan City, and asking that three nurses be sent there.

PORT GIBSON.

A dispatch from J. A. Gage, President of the Howard Association at Port Gibson, says: "Some cases of fever in the country near Grand Gulf. The fever has appeared in several localities in the country. I fear we are to have more trouble."

GRENADA.

GRENADA, Sept. 18.—One death to-day and three new cases. Weather warm, and right for the spread of the disease. Mrs. Friedman will be sent home to New Orleans Saturday night next, accompanied by Dr. Veazy and a nurse.

The Citizens' Relief Committee is disgusted, and has abandoned the relief matters to Mr. Coan, of the Howards.

Mr. Hunsacker returns to New Orleans to-night, John Heburg, the regular operator, being well and in charge. Mrs. Dr. Ringold is improving. J. G. FOUNTAIN.

BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 18.—New cases, 25; deaths, 3. Total cases, 601; deaths, 34.

CANTON.

CANTON, Sept. 18.—New cases, 105; deaths, 11. Total cases, 435; deaths, 75.

Dr. A. H. Cage is dead.

The people are very gloomy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—One of the fifty-three orphans who came here Monday was stricken down to-night and removed to the infirmary.

DECATUR, ALA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 18.—Four new cases of malignant malarial, but no yellow, fever. Dr. Atchison, of Nashville, Tenn., and the Board of Health of Birmingham, have also rendered this decision.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Louisville has not had a single case of original fever, nor the semblance of a case. A comparison of the health of this season with that of the same period in former years shows there has been less deaths than ever before.

The method of treating patients who have come here from the South has been wonderfully successful. Half the refugees in hospital have recovered.

Stories of original fever here are malicious stories.

THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Post-Office Department is taking measures to deliver the mails to all quarantined cities in the South, and where the routes are cut off by the railroads ceasing to run on account of the quarantine regulations or otherwise, Postmasters are instructed to try some other method to serve the public by delivering the mails regularly.

GALLIPOLIS.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Sept. 18.—Hugh Plymale, 7 years of age, the last patient on the infected list, died last night. There are no other cases. Our experience clearly proves that in this latitude at least yellow-fever is infectious but not contagious. Every case here was contracted by contact with the steamer Porter, and nurses and others exposed to the sick have in no instance contracted this disease.

RELIEF.

DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 18.—The entertainment given here last night for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers was a success in every respect. The well-known plays, "The Seven Clerks" and "His Last Legs," were given by a company composed of our best citizens. The plays were put on the stage in a creditable manner, and the acting was far above the average wandering companies who "do the provinces." This entertainment realized $110.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Southern Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day acknowledges the receipt of $1,681, and Mayor Ely's Committee received $1,500. The churches continue making collections, and the police and civic societies show no sign of relaxation in the good and needful work of raising moneys. Organ recitals in churches, concerts in halls and gardens, and benefit performances in theatres, are being constantly given or projected. The Chamber of Commerce Committee has shipped nineteen cases of clothing of all kinds to Memphis. Fresh meats, canned beef, soup, and articles of diet for the sick, for which Medical-Director Mitchell telegraphed F. Davis, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, now here, were needed badly, will be provided. Davis is in daily conference with the several Committees.

DAVENPORT, IA.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 18.—Collections in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers still continue here. As a result of the Sunday-school collections in this city and vicinity last Sunday, the editor of the *Gazette* acknowledges the receipt of $158.69, to be added to the Iowa Sunday-school fund.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—To-day's contributions for the yellow-fever sufferers, $3,000. Total, $95,000.

MACON, GA.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 18.—The merchants and business-men to-day subscribed $100 to the fund for the relief of the expressmen in the fever districts. Collections go on, the citizens responding liberally to the fund.

DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Sept. 18.—About $600 has already been forwarded for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. A grand ball will be given to-night by the Masonic Lodge of this city, the proceeds of which will also be donated to the sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Contributions for the South are coming in rapidly. The Citizens' Committee have received $33,000, and Wells-Fargo, $25,000.

PARIS.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 18.—The places where subscriptions have been opened in Paris for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in the United States are the newspaper offices, Munroe & Co., bankers, the United States Legation and Consulate, and at the Exposition.

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—In consequence of the intimation from the Howard Association of New Orleans that no more aid is required, the Liverpool yellow-fever fund has been closed. Fifteen thousand dollars were remitted to New Orleans yesterday.

CHICAGO.

THE YELLOW-FEVER COMMITTEE

met at half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Fuller in the chair, and present Dr. Harris, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Schuttler.

Dr. Harris stated that the remaining $1,000 of the $6,000 appropriated Monday had been sent to Brownsville, Tenn., Tuesday, and it had hardly gone before the following telegram came to hand:

CAIRO, Sept. 17.—Brownsville, Tenn., is in great distress, and is receiving but little aid. We are sending from here. Can't you help them a little? Remit to President Howard Association, Brownsville, Tenn. HALLIDAY BROS.

(Approved) JOHN H. RAUCH.

The following telegram was also read:

VICKSBURG, Sept. 17.—Telegram of 16th received. Will draw for $1,000 as directed. Please convey our grateful thanks to the donors; God bless them all. T. D. ROACH, Treasurer Howard Association.

The receipts of the McCormick Hall concert, $2,044, having been divided as suggested by the Committee of the Owl Club,—$1,000 for Memphis, $500 for Hickman, Ky., and $544 for Holly Springs, Miss.,—and notices sent to draw, the following was presented for action:

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 17.—Telegram received. Please remit by Southern Express. Gratefully, W. J. L. HOLLAND, Chairman Relief Committee.

It appeared from the talk which followed that Holly Springs hadn't facilities to draw at sight, so it was decided to send currency as requested.

Mr. Baker stated that the Hebrews of Chicago had collected some $2,000 and sent it to the Howards of New Orleans, and one of them called on him and said the Hebrews there had received no assistance from the Howards, and had telegraphed the fact here.

Dr. Harris had no doubt, if application were made to the Howards, they would respond, as in the answer to Monday's dispatch they said they would distribute the $2,000 sent among the local organizations and interior towns. They were in a better condition to judge of the necessities of the situation than the Committee, and, he was sure, would do the fair thing.

Mr. Baker suggested that they might have their hands so full at home as not to be able to look after the country districts.

Dr. Harris didn't think they were as busy as the Howards at Memphis.

The matter was then dropped.

Clerk Brown presented his usual report, which showed the following:

Receipts to Sept. 17	$47,119
Appropriated	26,244
Expenses	108
Balance on hand	$20,766

DISTRIBUTIONS.

Dr. Harris favored appropriating $5,000 to

New Orleans for distribution among the local organizations and interior points, and $5,000 to Memphis for Holly Springs and other towns in the vicinity. No more money was needed at Vicksburg.

Mr. Baker said that would leave only $10,000 for next week, and, when that was gone, the Committee would not be able to meet calls. There were doubtless some obscure points which had as yet asked for nothing, but would be coming to the front. To the main cities, money had been sent with a rush, and they had enough, and the people had stopped giving.

Dr. Harris remarked that he had seen a letter from the Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans in which it was stated that there wasn't a day that they hadn't received all they needed.

Mr. Baker said he would be willing to send all the money South at once if the most good could be accomplished by so doing.

Dr. Harris thought $5,000 might be sent to New Orleans, making $11,000 appropriated altogether this week, and a smaller amount to Memphis.

Mr. Baker was inclined to send $7,000,—$5,000 to New Orleans and $2,000 to Memphis,—making $15,000 this week. That would leave $5,000 on hand. He didn't think the amount would be increased much, unless particular efforts were made.

Dr. Harris was of the same opinion.

Mr. Baker remarked, while the Committee would like to be relieved, he didn't think it best to send all the money at one time.

The Chairman was of opinion that the Committee hadn't changed their views as to keeping back some funds so as to meet calls which were certain to come in later.

After some further discussion a motion was made and agreed to to send $4,000 to New Orleans to be distributed in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Harris, and $3,000 to Memphis for Holly Springs, Greenville, Canton, and other points, at the discretion of the Howards.

Mr. Baker presented the application of a drug clerk and nurse,—an unacclimated person,—who wanted to go South.

The Committee decided to adhere to the instructions received from the Howards; besides, no nurses had been called for.

DONATIONS.

Mr. Schuttler handed in a check for $125,—the subscription of the employes of Furst & Bradley.

This led to some conversation about the Dry-Goods Committee,—the gentlemen who took books and put them into different stores for the convenience of customers. They have turned over so far only $153,—a very small amount certainly. It was stated, however, that Mr. Stettauer had gathered in between $400 and $500, and sent it South himself. The dry-goods firms have themselves subscribed liberally, but do not seem to have paid much attention to the books in their charge.

Mr. John Drake made his appearance while the matter was up, and said, "Here is $175." Of the amount $100 was from the employes and $75 from the guests of the Grand Pacific. The former was to be sent to Memphis.

The Committee then adjourned, but remained in the room for several minutes and discussed an article in a morning paper which was apparently very unjust to them. They consider that they acted fairly, and distributed the funds as rapidly as was necessary,—that their method was the best that could have been adopted to do the most good.

After the meeting the following telegrams were sent:

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18, 1878.—*F. N. Ogden, Vice-President Howard Association, New Orleans:* Draw at sight for $4,000, to be distributed among other organizations, and for benefit of Holly Springs, Greenville, Canton, and other points, at your discretion. MURRY NELSON, Chairman Relief Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18, 1878.—*W. J. Smith, Acting-President Howard Association, Memphis, Tenn.:* Draw at sight for $3,100. Assist other organizations and interior points at your discretion. MURRY NELSON, Chairman Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee reported the following yesterday:

Church of the Redeemer	$ 54.00
Churches of Earlville, Ia.	10.50
Employes L. S. & M. S. R. R.	53.90
Sale of a riding-whip by employes L. S. & M. S. R. R.	18.25
Employes and guests Grand Pacific Hotel (J. B. Drake)	175.00
Employes Furst & Bradley	125.00
Citizens of Sandwich, Ill.	105.00
Employes C. & N. W. R. R.	216.15
Citizens of Ackley, Ia.	55.00
Employes C. & A. R. R.	64.75
Previously reported	47,149.07
Total to date	$48,026.62
Various sources	24,075.14
Grand total	$72,101.76

This last, being the tenth contribution of the officers and employes of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, makes a total of $4,053.37 collected by them.

H. J. Jones, Treasurer of the Epiphany Church, sent $63, the collection taken up Sunday for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers, to the Rev. W. C. McCracken, of Grenada.

The Mayor received the following contributions yesterday: N. H. S., $1; employes of John Kranz's candy factory, $88; employes of the West Division Water-Works, additional, $5. This makes a total to date of $879.75, of which all has been sent South except $5, $194 being remitted to Mayor Powell, of Canton, Miss., yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. Association, acknowledges the additional contributions:

Veina Church, by the Rev. S. H. Stevens Verona, $7; Congregational Church, St. Charles, Ill., by the Rev. J. P. Furnald, Treasurer, $31.45; Church at Wayne Station, Ill., by the Rev. J. P. Furnald, Treasurer, $5.75; Congregational S. S. of Weeping Water, Neb., by B. F. Bellows, Superintendent, $10; Church of Woodhull, Ill., by H. A. Kufus, $80; M. E. Church S. S. of Rosehill, Ill., by the Rev. O. F. Matteson, $21.35; Cookville Congregational Church, by O. G. May, $7.35; Fulton Congregational Church, by O. G. May, $10.65; Fulton Congregational Church S. S., by O. G. May, $4; First Presbyterian Church of Edwardsburg, Mich., G. M. Hadder, Treasurer, $14; Presbyterian Church of Ottana, by the Rev. J. Martin, pastor, $3; First Presbyterian Church of Fort Dodge, Ia., by E. H. Rich, Treasurer, $18.38; Congregational Chucch of Alden, Hardie County, Ia., by the Rev. Charles Hancock, pastor, $5.50; Presbyterian Church of La Porte, Iowa City, by J. R. Stebbins, $13.78; M. E. Church of Clinton, Ia., by the Rev. G. W. Brindell, pastor, $43.05; Congregational and Methodist Churches of Rosemound, Ill., by L. Parsons, $17.50; Bethany Congregational Church, by H. Pilgram, $3.71; Miss Hattie Jones, $1; Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago, by H. Y. Lazear, $92.63; employes of the Loomis Laundry, by J. Loomis, for the Memphis Howard Association, $26; box of clothing from Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, by Mrs. F. A. Waterman; First Presbyterian Church, River Park, Ill., by the Rev. J. B. McClure, $25.30; Leavitt Street Congregational Church and Sunday school, by M. J. Fitch, $55.08. Previously reported, $3,669.49. Total amount received and forwarded, $4,165.97.

COMING EVENTS.

The Society Dania will give a grand concert and ball at Aurora Turner-Hall, corner of Second street and Milwaukee avenue, Saturday evening, for the benefit of the fever sufferers. The Society Dania will be assisted by several Scandinavian singing organizations. The tickets are placed at the low figure of 50 cents.

The Fidelia Maennerchor will give a grand concert this evening at Centennial Hall, Oak Park, for the benefit of the sufferers in the South. Following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Selections. *Austin Cornet Band.*
2. "Sturmbeschwœrung" (conjuration of the storm)...Dœrrner. *Fidelia Maennerchor.*
3. Tenor Solo. *Mr. G. Huessen.*
4. Piano—"Charge of the Hussars". F. Spindler. *Prof. A. Steiner.*
5. { a "Bright Sword of Liberty." b "How Can I Leave Thee?" *Oak Park Quartette Club.*
6. Zither Solo. *Prof. F. Konrad.*

PART II.

7. "Auf den Bergen" (on the mountains)..Abt. *Orpheus Double Quartette.*
8. Piano Solo. *Prof. A. Steiner.*
9. "Jack Rag"—Grecian Statues. *Stimpson Brothers.*
10. Zither Solo. *Prof. F. Konrad.*
11. Bass Solo. *Mr. Jos. Schnadig.*
12. "Nachtgesang" (night song)........Chwatal. *Fidelia Maennerchor.*

An oyster supper will be given this evening in the parlors of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, the proceeds to go to the Southern relief fund.

The Committee of the Platt-Deutsch, having in charge the arrangements for an entertainment for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers met again last evening and determined that the entertainment would be given a week from Sunday evening at North Side Turner Hall.

NORTH AND SOUTH.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Generous souls North and South are expressing the hope that reconciliation between these parts of the country may come out of the succor brought by the one to the scourge of the other. An incident that occurred at the close of the recent military tournament at St. Louis gives them scant encouragement. The amphitheatre of the St. Louis Exposition was filled with a vast crowd of 30,000 people, almost all of them Southern, and a large proportion of them refugees from the fever districts. As the Chicago company that had won the prize for the best drilling marched about the course it was greeted all around the circle by a wind of hisses, which turned to deafening applause when the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, one of the defeated companies, made their appearance. No considerations of local hospitality, no remembrance of the healing stream of relief being poured into the parched wastes of Southern pestilence, could hold back this Southern crowd from pouring out their hatred for Northern soldiers. The telegraphic account of the proceedings suppressed this incident, which can be vouched for by every member of the Chicago company. It was probably a justifiable sense of shame that prompted your St. Louis correspondent to say nothing about this occurrence. But the truth might as well be known, if for no other purpose than to give the enlightened and magnanimous members of Southern society and the Southern press an opportunity to reprobate such contemptible conduct, and to create such a public opinion in that part of the country as will render such outbreaks impossible.
UNITED STATES.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM S. EDGAR.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 17.—Dr. William S. Edgar, of St. Louis, died here yesterday morning suddenly of disease of the heart, at the residence of his son, Dr. Charles A. Edgar, of this city. Although Dr. Edgar's last home was at St. Louis, most of his career was in Illinois or as an Illinoisan. His parents emigrated from New Jersey in 1834, and settled not far from Lebanon, in this State; and, after spending some years in Missouri and Iowa, and marrying Miss Lavinia Janes, daughter of Col. Janes, of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. Edgar settled in Collinsville, on the south edge of Madison County, for the practice of his chosen profession. In it he soon became notable for his practical skill and good judgment, and the citizens of Collinsville of thirty years ago remember him also as a public-spirited and active citizen. After a short stay in St. Louis, he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and began a fruit-farm, sending his sons to Illinois College. As an active Republican, he contributed no little to the growth of his party, but never sought office.

When the War broke out he went as Surgeon of the Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, and was at Cairo, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and many of the great battles. His practical good sense and skill in dealing with men caused him to be trusted with important matters. To him, after the battle of Shiloh, Gen. Grant gave the herculean task of collecting the wounded to be sent North, of putting them upon boats, and taking supreme charge of them. So valuable were his services that he was often assigned to special duties. He was with Gen. McPherson a few minutes before his lamented death. Not long after the close of the War, in which he remained till its close, he removed to St. Louis and resumed his profession. There he maintained himself honorably among men of much greater advantages of education; and for some years he was editor of the St. Louis *Medical and Surgical Journal*. Feeling the advance of the disease which had laid its fatal grasp upon his heart, he gave up all business, and was ready as a brave, good man to meet death. Most of July and August he spent in Chicago with his sister, Mrs. Prof. Samuel Willard, receiving kind attentions from Drs. Johnson, Jewell, Davis, Jones, and others, and making himself acquainted with the great city which he had not seen since he brought a contribution from the doctors of St. Louis at the time of the fire. He was nearly 72 years old. He leaves a widow, and five children, all grown; the eldest is William H. Edgar, Esq., editor of the *Jerseyville Republican*. Many are the officers and men of our army who will remember his imperturbable good temper, steady hopefulness and cheerfulness, and prompt and skillful helpfulness as shown in many a dark day in our great struggle.

GOV. CHARTERS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 18.—Gov. Charters, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, passed away this morning at his beautiful country residence two miles north of Dixon, aged 78 years. Gov. Charters belonged to a noted family in Belfast, Ireland. He was the last of eleven sons, all over six feet in hight. His brother, John Charters, next preceding him, who died a few years since, founded and liberally endowed a charity hospital in Belfast, Ireland, bearing his name. Mr. Charters had been a resident of this village over forty-one years, and was closely identified with its social and material interests. His capacious residence and attractive grounds, named Hazelwood by Margaret Fuller, have always been the resort of tourists, statesmen, poets, editors, priests, friends, and strangers. No man was more widely known, or will be more generally missed. Judge James B. Charters, of this city, is his only child. The funeral will take place next Sabbath at his late residence, where he will be buried on a high bluff overlooking the river which he so much admired, with which his name is inseparably connected. Judge John V. Eustace, who is now holding court in Carroll, has been requested to deliver the funeral oration.

CLARENDON DAVISSON.

Died Sept. 12, suddenly, of apoplexy, at Broughton Island, Ga., Clarendon Davisson, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Davisson will be remembered by the early patrons of THE TRIBUNE, having been its commercial editor for several years. He studied law and graduated from the Law School of the State University of Indiana, but never practiced, preferring the life of a journalist. He published for several years a paper in Bloomington, Ind. Later he was connected at different times with the editorial staff of the Indianapolis *Journal*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, St. Louis *Democrat*, and San Francisco *Call*. In 1861 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Consul at Bordeaux, France, where he remained until 1866. He was very active in protecting the interests of this country during our War. On his return to this country, he made New Orleans his home, and for several years was its City Librarian. He was a brother of Mrs. Dr. Hamill, of this city, and leaves a wife and one daughter, the wife of Paul West, Esq., of Boston.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Presence at Dayton, O.—Speech Before the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 18.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home was held to-day at the Dayton Home. Owing to the absence of several members a quorum was not obtained, and the Board adjourned to meet at Toledo to-morrow. President Hayes and his son, Burchard Hayes, arrived in this city this morning, stopping at thr residence of Maj. W. D. Bechham, editor of the Dayton *Journal*, where he was visited by a large number of friends and prominent residents of Dayton. The Soldiers' Home was gayly decorated in honor of his visit, and a new building intented for a Memorial Hall was dedicated. Speeches were made by Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, N. Y., and Col. Len Harris, of Cincinnati, members of the Board. The President spoke as follows:

The gratitude of the American people to the heroic men who saved their nation has found many ways of expressing itself. It has built memorial halls, it has built monuments, and it has gathered the dead into beautiful cemeteries, the like of which are to be found nowhere else. But it has struck me as I think of the Home for the disabled volunteers, soldiers and sailors, at Dayton, that of all the modes of expression which gratitude has found, this institution is the best monument to the gallant men who fought for Union, liberty, and stable constitutional Government. I can speak of this monument because, as one of the recent members of the Board, I have had myself nothing to do with the work. What a monument it is! Nothing to exceed it can be imagined. Three hundred acres so adorned and beautiful! This memorial hall, these lakes! But why undertake to complete the list of attractions? This monument—the transcendent part of it—is the 3,000 or 4,000 disabled men in their happy homes. My friends, I trust that every member of this Board of Managers appreciates the dignity and honor conferred upon him by having the privilege of doing something for the advancement of this home. God grant that it may long continue to be, as it now is, the pride of the American people.

WHY HE DID IT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The cause of Mahe's suicide has transpired. The Bank Commissioners examined the affairs of the French Savings Bank, and found that Mahe, as President, had loaned $208,000 of the depositors' money on doubtful security. The Commissioners forced him to make it good, which Mahe did.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; City of London, from Liverpool; and France, from London.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamer Atlas, from Boston.

WASHINGTON.

Cohen, the Hebrew Kearneyite, Placed under Bonds of One Thousand Dollars.

Highly Incendiary Language Used by His Co-Conspirators.

They Announce that a General Strike Will Commence in Washington To-Day.

Facts of Interest Regarding the Importation and Consumption of Sugar and Molasses.

What the United States Would Gain by Its Manufacture from Indian Corn and Sorghum.

COHEN.
PLACED UNDER BONDS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Cohen, the Hebrew Kearneyite, was released to-day on bail of $1,000, the decision of the Court being withheld for a month. This action undoubtedly indicates that Cohen violated no technical law yesterday, and that the Court takes advantage of its privilege to practically keep him under bonds for one month. Cohen was defended by Mr. Durant, member of the National Greenback Executive Committee, which has thus officially assumed the responsibility for the incendiary documents of Cohen. Some of Cohen's supporters in their speeches are reported as having advocated a raid on the United States Treasury to help themselves to funds.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Cohen held a meeting to-night at the City-Hall, which was attended by a large crowd. He intended holding a meeting at the east front of the Capitol, but, ascertaining that objections would be raised by the authorities there, he gave notice late this afternoon that the City-Hall had been selected. Colored and white men made speeches, and then Cohen, who related the circumstances of his arrest. He announced that to-morrow the strike in this city would begin, and requested all present to assemble at 2 p. m. at the headquarters of the Workingmen's Relief Association, and, under his leadership, march to every point where laboring men are at work for less than $1.50 per day, and compel them to stop. The Superintendent or Police to-night made every arrangement to prevent any violation of order. Every available policeman will be on duty, and, if necessary, the militia.

OUR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE DECIDES THAT THERE IS NO REASON WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PAY TRIBUTE FOR IMPORTED SUGAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Gen. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, when he first entered upon the duties of his office, had his attention called to the sugar industry of the United States. The problem which he undertook to solve was, Why cannot the United States produce its own sugar? He ordered a thorough inquiry to be made into this question by competent agents. The results of this inquiry are likely to be of great importance to the commerce of this country. Commissioner Le Duc's first act was to send a Special Agent to the Southern States to examine into the condition of the cane-sugar industry there. His latest step has been to instruct the Chemist of the Agricultural Department to enter upon a series of experiments, the object of which is to determine whether or not sugar can be profitably made from Indian corn and sorghum. The Chemist has demonstrated the fact that sugar can be made from these two products; it only now remains to be proved whether it would be profitable for farmers to engage in this business.

The agent sent to the Southern States was Gen. A. C. Jones, formerly of Minnesota,—a gentleman who had had extensive experience in agricultural industry in different parts of the country. As a result of these inquiries, Commissioner Le Duc has arrived at the conclusion that there is no reason why the United States should continue to pay annually millions of dollars to foreign countries for articles of consumption that might readily be supplied by domestic producers. To what extent the United States uses sugar, and the vast tribute we are compelled to pay the foreign countries from which the sugar is imported, will more clearly appear from the following tables:

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	*Total consumption, tons of 2,240 lbs.*	*Imported, tons of 2,240 lbs.*	*Domestic, tons of 2,240 lbs.*
1860	415,281	296,250	119,031
1861	363,819	241,420	122,399
1862	432,411	241,411	191,000
1863	284,308	231,398	52,910
1864	220,660	192,660	28,000
1865	350,809	345,809	5,000
1866	391,678	383,178	8,500
1867	400,568	378,068	22,500
1868	469,533	446,533	23,000
1869	492,899	447,899	45,000
1870	530,692	483,892	46,800
1871	633,314	553,714	79,600
1872	637,373	567,573	69,800
1873	652,025	592,725	59,300
1874	710,369	661,869	48,500
1875	685,352	621,852	63,500
1876	638,369	561,369	77,000

The importations of cane-molasses, in the same years, are shown as follows:

Years.	*Total consumption, gallons.*	*Imported, gallons.*	*Domestic, gallons.*
1860	47,318,877	28,724,205	18,594,672
1861	40,191,556	20,383,556	19,808,000
1862	62,668,400	25,650,400	37,018,000
1863	37,569,088	26,569,088	11,000,000
1864	32,410,325	28,582,325	3,828,000
1865	35,185,038	34,335,038	850,000
1866	45,140,110	43,840,110	1,300,000
1867	49,776,465	46,776,465	3,000,000
1868	55,957,969	52,587,969	3,370,000
1869	54,361,092	47,961,092	6,400,000
1870	49,323,171	42,723,171	6,600,000
1871	52,065,784	41,165,784	10,900,000
1872	53,695,203	42,995,203	10,700,000
1873	51,485,526	41,985,526	9,500,000
1874	48,206,257	39,506,257	8,700,000
1875	58,608,734	46,418,734	12,190,000
1876	48,809,504	36,459,504	12,350,000

From which tables it appears that, in the years named, the United States produced less than 13 per cent of the cane-sugar it consumed, and little more than 21 per cent of the molasses it consumed.

SOURCES OF FOREIGN SUPPLY.

The leading sources of our foreign supply are exhibited below. Twenty-one other nations supply the remainder, which is about 3 per cent of the whole amount:

Countries.	*Quantity, lbs.*	*Value.*
Cuba	1,008,413,671	$41,039,048
Spanish provinces	110,445,708	3,572,400
Porto Rico	70,115,045	2,610,418
French West Indies and Guiana	49,687,265	1,751,478
Brazil	40,010,416	1,329,938
Dutch East Indies	26,187,830	1,052,953
British West Indies and Honduras	23,212,168	844,144
British Guiana	21,865,691	912,101
Sandwich Islands	20,978,374	1,051,987

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA.

As the foregoing tables do not include the Pacific States, their population is deducted in obtaining the consumption per capita. The increase of population in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, during the ten years from 1860 to 1870, was at the rate of 21 per cent for the whole decade, or over 2 per cent per annum compounded.

Equalizing this increase, and allowing for the destructive influence of the years of warfare, the following rates of consumption per capita are arrived at:

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1860	29.58	1866	26.35
1861	26.14	1867	26.17
1862	30.73	1868	29.78
1863	20.05	1869	30.35
1864	15.37	1870	31.76
1865	24.08		

OUR IMPORTATIONS.

The Custom-House imports of sugar for a series of years are shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics to have been:

FISCAL YEAR OF 1874.

Sugar, brown, lbs	1,504,306,354	$77,459,968
Sugar, refined, lbs	39,259	3,139
Molasses, gallons	47,189,837	10,947,824
Melada, sirup, etc., lbs	106,952,236	4,424,356
Candy, etc., lbs	56,443	13,916
Total		$92,849,203

FISCAL YEAR OF 1875.

Sugar, brown, lbs	1,695,726,353	$70,015,757
Sugar, refined, lbs	15,251	1,202
Molasses, gallons	49,112,255	11,685,224
Melada, etc., lbs	101,768,386	3,313,597
Candy, etc., lbs	76,816	16,737
Total		$85,033,517

FISCAL YEAR OF 1876.

Sugar, brown, lbs	1,414,254,663	$55,702,903
Sugar, refined, lbs	19,931	1,685
Molasses, gallons	39,026,200	8,157,470
Melada, etc., lbs	79,702,878	2,415,995
Candy, etc., lbs	87,995	18,500
Total		$66,296,553

From which the fact is derived that the average value of imported sugar and molasses for the last three years is $81,393,091.

The large reduction in consumption in 1876, as compared with the three years immediately preceding, is attributable to the economy practiced by the masses on account of the stringency of the times, and the fact that there was an estimated falling off of about 200,000 tons in the sugar-producing countries from the crop of the preceding year, which caused an average advance of about half a cent per pound in the selling price.

The totals above presented do not, of course, represent the sums that have actually passed into foreign hands for our foreign supply, since, say, two-thirds is returned to the Treasury of the United States as duties.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of Gen. LeDuc as to the production of sugar from the sugar-cane in this country are these:

1. That the United States is paying annually to other nations immense sums of money for a staple article of consumption which, the proper encouragement and support being afforded, might be produced at home.

2. That the production of sugar in Louisiana, our chief source of domestic supply, was about 63 per cent less in 1876-'77 than in 1861-'62, while at the same time, in the years of largest production, a very insignificant part of the whole body of cane-bearing lands have at any time been under cultivation.

3. That the system of sugar-production heretofore followed has not been of a character calculated to produce the best results,—great losses having been entailed on account both of the agricultural methods and the mechanical appliances used in extracting the saccharine matter,—the loss through unscientific handling of the bagasse alone amounting to at least 40 per cent.

4. That an improved system of labor, involving the division and the cultivation of smaller tracts by individual owners, and a more thorough and scientific handling of the cane, would very largely increase the sugar-product, and go far toward keeping pace with the annually-increasing demand of the whole country.

5. That successive plantings of the same seed-cane has resulted in a deterioration of the stock, that demands serious and immediate attention.

6. That there are immense tracts of unoccupied and abandoned sugar-lands in Louisiana which are purchasable at low rates.

7. That the absorption of these lands by small cultivators depends upon the protection afforded by a good levee system, the establishment of central factories, and the construction of transportation ways.

8. That a very large area, heretofore highly productive, cannot be safely worked on account of inundations arising from the bad condition of levees.

9. That the new system of ownership of small farms, which is now being encouraged, will give growth to individual independence, draw around itself educational and refining influences, and build up and energize new and thriving communities, such as exist wherever self-reliant and intelligent labor flourishes.

THE OLD FLAG STILL—AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The deductions from letters that have been received from Southern planters, suggesting the means necessary to increase the production, are subjoined. It will be seen that, in their ultimate analysis, they involve a strong reliance in a paternal government. These deductions are:

1. Protection of the lands from overflow by means of a levee system to be devised and maintained by the General Government.

2. The clearing up and draining of swamp and low lands, and the determination of outlet drainage, with special reference to encouraging and assisting small planters,—the system obtaining in Holland, or a suitable modification of it, being recommended.

3. Labor, white and colored, of which there is scarcity upon the lands even now worked. An element is desired that is willing to work on the tenant system, thrifty, ambitious to own lands.

4. Capital, to improve and clear up lands and "set things to rights," to erect and thoroughly equip sugar-houses, build tramways and lines of communication by means of which lands remote from water-courses may be carved into farms, and to introduce the most improved agricultural and manufacturing appliances.

5. Improvement of cane-seed through importations from other latitudes, to be distributed among the planters of the State.

6. In view of the great importance of securing a maximum amount of juice from the cane, and the most desirable methods of manipulating it after expression, in order to produce a superior article of commerce, the appointment of practical chemists to study the operations of manufacture on the ground. These also to analyze the soils, provide means for converting the "trash cane" into a fertilizer, and to suggest such other fertilizing means as may best conduce to the re-establishment of weakened or exhausted soils.

7. The establishment of an Agricultural College on the general plan of those at the North.

8. The establishment, by State aid or otherwise, of an Agricultural Station or Experimental Farm, for the determining of questions bearing upon the sugar-industry, since experimental tests conducted by individuals lack thoroughness, on account of the expense and time required to carry them forward to complete and reliable results. E. B. W.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Persons making subscriptions for United States bonds through National Banks which are designated depositories of the Treasury will do well to remember that if certificates of deposit are issued in the name of subscribers and not in that of the bank the subscribers, in the event of the failure of the bank before the bonds are received, will have no claim on the Government, and will stand in the same relation towards the bank as any other creditor. The question has recently been raised, when the authorities indicated that that would be their ruling.

INCORRECT.

Statements have recently been published to the effect that Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report will recommend the abolition of the 10 per cent restriction of the National Banking act. These statements are erroneous, the Comptroller having always been strenuously opposed to that proposition. This scheme is advocated for the most part by Southern Representatives, who desire to restore the old State banks, and to make wild-cat currency possible.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.
To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—S. J. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, has addressed a circular to District Superintendents telling them that the season most prolific of marine disasters is rapidly approaching, and promises to be severe, and adds: "Never has there been a time when the coast so needed a guard of absolute fidelity and service at wrecks, more stanch and spirited performance. It is a year of ordeal for perhaps the noblest public establishment in the world. For these reasons District Superintendents are urged to know no qualification for a keeper or surf-man but his professional skill, his fidelity to duty, and his courage upon occasions which try men."

PRECAUTIONARY.

The District Commissioner to-day made a requisition for forty sets of cavalry equipments—pistols, ammunition, etc.,—for the use of the Police Department. The Commissioners have also made requisitions upon the Chief of Ordnance for some canteens, carbine slings, and a quantity of carbine cartridges, for the use of the District militia, to be turned over to Maj. Hannerman, commanding the District artillery.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the Land Office will urge upon Congress the importance of the reorganization of that office. The Commissioner says more clerks are needed, and salaries sufficient to command the services of competent men.

APPOINTMENT.

President Hayes has appointed George W. Watson Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Topeka, Kas., vice H. Kelly, resigned.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The second day of the Michigan State Fair was very successful. The Exposition in its entirety is the finest ever held in the State. The attendance to-day from outside the city was at least 30,000.

DEADWOOD, Sept. 18.—The Palmetto, American Flag, and Old Abe Mines, purchased some time ago by California parties, were paid for to-day. The prices paid were: Palmetto and Flag, $15,000 each; Old Abe, together with all the machinery, $160,000. The treasure coach leaving to-morrow takes $250,000 gold bullion from the Hills.

FIRE AT HAMILTON, ONT.

HAMILTON, Can., Sept. 18.—The building known as the Buchanan warehouse, at King and Catharine streets, occupied by different firms, burned to-day. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000. N. F. Bierly, of the firm of Reed & Co., rectifiers, was burned to death.

FOREIGN.

Serious Discontent Developing Throughout Hungary.

Prominent Political Leaders Repudiate Andrassy and His Policy.

Several Important Positions in Bosnia Captured by the Austrians.

The Most Stubborn Resistance Encountered in Every Instance.

THE EAST.
ANDRASSY REPUDIATED.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The *Pesther Lloyd*, heretofore a loyal supporter of Count Andrassy, raised its voice against the reported Austro-Servian-Montenegrin alliance, which that journal declared would be a slap on the face to Hungary, and it takes the opportunity of the reported intention on his part to repudiate Count Andrassy's Bosnian policy. The same paper prints an article written by Dr. Falk, member of the Reichsrath, heretofore an ardent admirer of Count Andrassy, in which he says that an alliance with the Slavonic principalities is an insult to Hungary.

DISCONTENT.

There are other and increasing signs of Hungarian discontent at the present situation of affairs.

SERVIA'S CO-OPERATION DECLINED.

Another account says that M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, offered the co-operation of Servia, but it was declined, and the Vienna Cabinet have given it to be understood they never entertained the idea of accepting such an arrangement.

AFGHANISTAN'S ENVOY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—An envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived here.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.

Advices received through insurgent sources claim that the Austrians have been defeated near Zwornick and Tuzla.

TODLEBEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Gen. Todleben will probably see the Czar at Livodia about the end of this week or the beginning of next, by which time San Stefano ought to be evacuated.

BRCZKA.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The following report is official:

"The burning and bombardment of Brczka from the River Save not having sufficed to silence the insurgent guns there, the Austrians on Tuesday attacked the town by land on two sides, captured it after a desperate resistance, which lasted till 8 in the evening. The losses are not yet known." In the movements prior to the capture of Brczka, the Austrians captured Krespie and Dubrava, to the westward of Brczka, after prolonged and stubborn fighting.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

BELGRADE, Sept. 18.—The most friendly relations exist between the Albanian League and the Servian frontier commanders.

WILL AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The *North German Gazette* intimates that Germany will probably take no further steps at present for the joint remonstrance against the Porte's tardy execution of the treaty of Berlin, as the circumstances have been changed by the evacuation of Batoum, and by the Porte otherwise exerting itself more actively to fulfill the treaty.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The *Political Correspondence* says a resolution of the Council of Ministers in favor of a convention as proposed by Austria has been awaiting confirmation by the Sultan since the 7th inst.

GREECE.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 18.—In a speech at York to-day, James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said Europe would scarcely view patiently a reopening of the Eastern Question by the inordinate ambition of Greece.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Both Turkey and Greece disclaim all intention of precipitating a rupture. The Grand Vizier has even expressed a strong belief in an ultimate amicable arrangement.

THE PORTE

has prepared a circular forcibly refuting the insinuations of procrastination in the fulfillment of the treaty, and claiming that the Turkish Government has not had time to prepare the Bosnians for a change of Government.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Gambetta addressed 10,000 persons to-day at Rouen, in the Department of Drome, in justification of the Republican policy. He was enthusiastically received. Many Senators and Deputies were on the platform.

GERMANY.

BAD ON THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Committee of the Reichstag on the Socialistic bill does not include a single Socialist.

BISMARCK

is suffering from the nettle-rash, and will be confined to his apartments for several days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CABUL.

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.—The native envoy sent to Cabul to pave the way for Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission has been well received. He handed the Ameer letters from the Viceroy. An Afghan envoy, believed to be the bearer of letters from the Ameer, is hourly expected at the frontier. Gen. Chamberlain is at Peshawur awaiting the expected communication.

DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Bravo, who became notorious in connection with the famous Balham murder mystery some years ago, is dead.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Simeon Hardy & Sons, West India merchants, have failed.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and Ohio, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rains and storms.

For the Lake region, increasing warmer, northeast to southwest winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, local rains, possibly developing into a storm in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will generally fall.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	30.034	64	78	S. W....	4	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.008	74	68	S. W....	4	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.982	79	54	S. W....	7	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.980	80	59	S. W....	4	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.931	75	72	S. W....	8	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.929	74	72	S. W....	10	.01	Fair.

Maximum, 80; minimum, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Midnight.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Alpena	30.02	58	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.07	63	N. E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.91	62	S. W., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.93	74	S. W., fresh	.01	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.10	68	S. E., light	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	76	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Denver	29.87	62	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.01	68	S. W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Erie	30.08	67	S., light	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.94	61	S. E., gent.	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.94	65	E., gentle	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.87	77	S., brisk	.....	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.83	78	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.86	63	S., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.81	68	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
New Orleans	30.16	77	E., light	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.71	73	S., fresh	.....	Fair.
Pioche, Nev.	29.78	45	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.11	67	S. W., light	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	30.02	63	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	30.05	69	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
San Francisco	30.89	57	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30.03	77	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.02	71	S., fresh	.....	Fair.

CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The *Public* says the clearings in seventeen cities during the second week in September, including the previous week for San Francisco, compared with last year, shows a total decrease of 10 per cent. The following lost: New York, 12 7-10; Boston, 26; Philadelphia, 26 3-10; Chicago, 3-10; Baltimore, 10 6-10; Cincinnati, 20 4-10; Milwaukee, 32 7-10; New Orleans, 9; Louisville, 8 1-10; Pittsburg, 22 4-10; Providence, 14 8-10; Cleveland, 29 7-10; New Haven, 16 1-10; Syracuse, 32. The following gained: San Francisco, 97 9-10; St. Louis, 15 8-10; Indianapolis, 4 7-10.

Regarding the enormous increase at San Francisco, the *Public* says it is caused by continued and unabated speculations in mining stocks. St. Louis is the only large city in which the increase in amounts paid is not traceable to speculative operations, and the transactions there last year at this time were remarkably small. The losses in some cases are remarkably heavy, but do not in all instances imply any corresponding diminution in the volume of legitimate business generally. At New York, for instance, the decline is nearly explained by the great reduction in the sales of stock. At Milwaukee a partial failure of the wheat crop in the region directly tributary to the trade of that city, and still more reports of greater injury to the crop than will probably prove to have occurred, by which producers are led to hold back their grain for a time, account for the material decline in exchanges. The losses at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, are in some degree due to the extraordinary movement of grain by lake and canal this season. Nevertheless the evidence shows that the volume of legitimate business is considerably smaller at present this year than last, if measured in values, though the exchanges, as well as other proof, demonstrate that it is larger in respect to the quantities of products moved and sold.

CRIME.

MOONSHINERS' REVENGE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—An attempt was made at Tracy City to-day to assassinate United States Deputy-Collector J. M. Davis, who has been the leader of all the revenue raids in Middle Tennessee during the past six years. He had been attending court in answer to a charge of having killed Joseph Haynes near that point last May while on a raid, and was walking to dinner, when some unknown party fired at him from cover, the ball passing into the thigh of James Spears, another revenue man at Davis' side, fatally wounding him. The Judge immediately referred the matter to the Grand Jury, telling it that the assassin must be found and punished.

ABSCONDED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Advices from Lexington, Mo., say that Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Reid, large contractors on the extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, disappeared between Saturday night and Monday morning with several thousand dollars, which it was expected he would pay to his laborers Monday, they not having been paid for two months. Taylor's chief clerk is also said to have left for parts unknown.

"THE CHINESE MUST GO."

YREKA, Cal., Sept. 18.—A miner named Turowski was found murdered in his claim near Happy Camp last Friday. The murderers are supposed to be Chinamen. The citizens of Happy Camp are greatly excited, and have all the Chinamen in that vicinity corraled. They declare they will find out the perpetrators of the deed, and that the Chinese must leave. This is the third or fourth murder of white men by Chinamen in that vicinity.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 18.—A report comes from Gallatin County, Montana, of the assassination of Wellington A. Frederick by Mike Foley last Sunday night. They had some former difficulty. Foley had threatened Frederick's life, and the latter had him arrested. Being unable to obtain bail, he had been confined in jail, from which he escaped and returned to Frederick's house and shot him dead. Foley escaped.

LYNCHED.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Sept. 18.—The dead bodies of two men named O. B. Davis and George W. Keating, well-known horse and cattle thieves, were found hanging to a tree five miles north of Spearfish to-day. Undoubtedly the work of the vigilantes of Spearfish, as tracks of a dozen men were found to and from the spot. Keating and Davis were last seen in Deadwood about noon yesterday.

THE BARREL MYSTERY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—No new developments were obtained to-day in the Staten Island body-finding case. The body has not been positively identified. Dr. Rose, who told so startling a story yesterday, saw the body to-day, and decided that it was not the Ellen Murphy he sought, or the woman who knew of his wife's adultery.

IRRETRIEVABLY LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors this morning examined the books of the firm to which the ex-Tax-Collector belonged, but found no trace of the city's $275,000. The money had been drawn out by numerous checks, each payable to bearer.

REWARD OFFERED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18.—The Governor to-day issued a proclamation offering $200 reward for the arrest of the fugitive, Charles Miller, charged with murdering City Marsha Hopkins, of Morris, Grundy County.

FATAL DISPUTE.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18.—A shooting affray occurred at Georgetown, Ky., Monday between Dick Evans and Lemuel and John Offutt, resulting in critically wounding Evans and Lemuel Offutt. A dispute regarding a law case occasioned the affray.

ACQUITTED.

TOPEKA, Sept. 18.—L. J. Webb, whose trial for killing Page at Winfield has occupied the last week, was acquitted to-day.

INDIANS.

A Fight on the Kansas Border.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18.—There have been rumors here to-day that the Indians were doing damage, such as burning houses, etc., near Fort Dodge, on the western borders of Kansas. The Government and officers of the A., T. & H. R. R. have been in telegraphic communication with the parties all the afternoon. The fact is, two or three houses three miles west of Dodge City were on fire this afternoon. It is not unlikely that some of the Cheyennes who escaped from the Territory a few days ago, and who are known to have been turned back and broken up into squads, have set fire either to the prairie or houses.

The excitement over the escape of the Indians has caused all kinds of false reports to get into circulation. The United States troops are corraling the Indians, and there is no danger of any real trouble.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 18.—A special to the *Times* from Dodge City, Kan., says fifteen cattle men and Company I of the Fourth Cavalry fought a band of Indians this forenoon, thirty-five miles south of Fort Dodge. One or two Indians were killed, and one soldier wounded. The military fell back, and the Indians went on northwest. The Indians have killed several herders and stolen a great many horses within the last few days.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Unitarian Conference organized this morning with the Hon. E. R. Hoar, President, in the chair.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke read his essay on the "New Theology," which he summed up as a seeking for the living truth, for the truth which will feed the soul, and make God, eternity, duty, heaven, as real and as solid as the outward universe.

The Rev. W. R. Alger opened the discussion on this paper. He said we must make theology so attractive that all will study it. Spinoza was a better theologian when he was grinding glasses and thinking out his system of philosophy than Calvin when holding Servetus in the fire and writing his "Institutes."

The afternoon session was largely taken up with the report of the Rev. Dr. Bellows on the work of the Council. He closed with recommending that some plan be adopted to keep unfit men from obtaining ordination and settlement over societies.

The Rev. J. L. Jones, in charge of the missionary work west of Buffalo, made a report of the condition of Unitarianism in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and California.

The evening session was devoted to an educational discussion. C. A. Staples read a paper on the Unitarian policy of keeping education apart from sectarianism.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

Dear Sir: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, [Signed]
DR. RADWAY. THURLOW WEED.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS, BE IT SEATED IN THE Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED

By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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Ninth Annual C
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O. Brown, R. M. Buck
Clarke, G. C. Clarke
Critchell, R. S. Critche
Dresser, C. W. Dre
Ferguson, T. Foljamb
Fox, B. W. French, G
A. J. Harding, G.
J. L. Holden, G.
Holman, G. H. H
W. R. Kerr, T. W. Le
Little, G. F. McKnight
H. H. Morgan, H. L.
Newberger, D. C. Osm
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Letters of regret wer
A. G. Baker, B. Lockw
S. Walker, H. C. Sto
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Hendee, J. Nichols, J.
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EMEDIES.
AY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.
RADWAY'S
LATING PILLS,
READ

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Ninth Annual Convention of the Northwestern Underwriters.

Address of President Blackwelder—The General Outlook.

Presentation of a Number of Technical Papers.

The ninth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest was announced to be held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the rooms of the Appellate Court, in the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was, however, fully 11:30 before President Blockwelder could get enough together to pay to call them to order. The calling of the roll showed the following members present and answering to their names:

G. W. Adams, H. C. Alverson, J. D. Anderson, W. S. Atwell, W. L. Barnum, A. S. Barry, D. Beveridge, J. P. Black, I. S. Blockwelder, M. O. Brown, R. M. Buckman, C. L. Case, W. T. Clarke, G. C. Clarke, H. Clarkson, C. R. Critchell, R. S. Critchell, W. B. Cornell, J. M. Dresser, C. W. Drew, W. W. Dudley, W. G. Ferguson, T. Foljambe, E. P. Foreman, W. F. Fox, B. W. French, G. D. Gould, G. W. Hall, A. J. Harding, G. W. Hayes, E. Hillyer, J. L. Holden, G. A. Holloway, I. W. Holman, G. H. House, E. C. Johnson, W. R. Kerr, T. W. Letton, S. E. Lowe, F. W. Little, G. F. McKnight, L. D. Moody, D. Morse, H. H. Morgan, H. L. Moss, B. Nettleton, J. M. Newberger, D. C. Osmun, E. S. Page, C. W. Potter, R. Porter, E. F. Rice, A. P. Redfield, G. E. Redfield, J. M. Rogers, A. Rowell, P. C. Royce, H. M. Russell, E. E. Ryan, J. C. Scroggs, J. H. Seelye, J. J. Shepherd, A. T. Smith, R. J. Smith, S. H. Southwick, A. P. Spencer, J. H. Stevison, T. Underwood, J. P. Vance, A. J. Waters, D. W. Wells, J. L. Whitlock, A. Williams, J. O. Wilson, A. J. Woodworth, T. J. Zoliers, Martin Collins, C. F. Page, J. M. Brown.

The following representatives of insurance journals were present: J. J. W. O'Donoghue, *Chronicle*, New York; C. C. Hine, *Insurance Monitor*, New York; Dr. J. A. Fowler, J. H. C. Whiting, *American Exchange and Review*, Philadelphia; H. L. Aldrich, *Western Insurance Review*, St. Louis; H. Hayden, *Insurance Journal*, Hartford; C. M. Ranson, *Index*, Boston; C. B. Bishop, *Spectator*, New York; J. S. Bloomington, *Investigator*, Chicago; C. E. Rollins, *Argus*, Chicago.

The Secretary presented the report of the Executive Committee, from which it appears that the Treasurer had received $863, and expended $861, having $2 on hand. A large number of new members were recommended for election. The resignation of G. W. Williams as a member of the Committee from Wisconsin was accepted, and the election of I. W. Holman as his successor was confirmed. The report was accepted, and the members approved were elected unanimously. Their names were: J. L. Cunningham, E. W. Lyman, B. E. Hutchinson, G. H. Koch, C. T. Mullins, M. M. Hamlin, G. S. Wilson, T. C. Parsons, R. H. Brown, J. R. Mason, H. H. Hobbs, H. H. Schenck, George W. Neff, L. Bryant, A. Loeb, G. Gano, J. Creasy, A. M. Cunninghame, J. D. Wheelock, C. F. Low, E. D. Marsh, R. H. Garrigue, R. B. Carson, S. Schnapp, E. C. Caldwell, S. E. Waggoner, P. B. Armstrong, F. E. Burt, A. C. Travis, E. M. Condit, J. M. Fox.

The Secretary submitted his report in pamphlet form as already sent by mail to all members.

Letters of regret were received and read from A. G. Baker, B. Lockwood, M. Bennett, Jr., W. S. Walker, H. C. Stockwell, G. T. Hope, J. M. McLean, G. L. Chase, T. H. Montgomery, L. J. Hendee, J. Nichols, J. F. Downing, A. P. Flint, H. A. Oakley, W. S. Davis, C. A. Bliven, and several other members.

Mr. J. M. Dresser moved, and the Association unanimously voted, that all wives and families of delegates be invited to be present at all sessions of the Association.

ORATIONS.

Col. Dresser called upon several distinguished guests to speak, and the President introduced Alfred Rowell, President of the New York State Association, who made a pleasant little speech to the approval of the members. After referring casually to the question of rates, Mr. Rowell commented on the necessity of adhering to the form of policy which had come down from the fathers, and been approved by the courts. Another thing which should be strictly observed was the resistance of fraudulent claims, which were unfortunately too common in the business. The speaker hoped that he should be able to go East again having been thoroughly instructed and profited.

D. C. Osmun, Superintendent of Agencies of the Imperial and Northern in New York, was received with applause. He presented his thanks for his hearty reception, and assured his hearers that he would always be with them in any attempt to revive co-operation.

Mr. A. J. Woodworth, an ex-President of the New York Association, called attention to the enormous growth of the business; the premium receipts were $30,000,000 for the ten years ended in 1867, and $45,000,000 for the decade ended in 1878. This would indicate a probable receipt of $80,000,000 for the next, and it was clear that this great sum should be honestly handled.

Mr. Bennett, Secretary of the National Association, returned thanks briefly.

Mr. A. J. Waters, President of the Ohio State Board, lamented the decay of all the State Boards. He said there were in the Buckeye State about fifteen mutual companies and forty stock concerns, all eager to do business on any terms,—all striving to see who could do the most business in the dirtiest way.

Mr. C. C. Hine, editor of the *Insurance Monitor*, of New York, excited great laughter by referring in an ironical way to the great peace and harmony which existed in insurance journalism.

Messrs. J. H. C. Whiting, of the *American Exchange and Review* of Philadelphia, and H. L. Whiting, of the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, being called on, briefly returned thanks.

Mr. G. Gano, President of the Amazon of Cincinnati, was called on for a speech, but confined himself to returning thanks.

Mr. W. L. Finch, of Indianapolis, returned thanks, but declined to make a speech.

The President called attention to certain unfinished business, but the Committees having it in hand asked leave to report later.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was opened by the Secretary reading a letter from F. C. Bennett, of Cincinnati, conveying his regrets.

President Blockwelder then read his annual address, of which the following is an abstract:

After referring to the objects of the Association, Mr. Blackwelder spoke of the many grave difficulties met with during the past year in the practical work of underwriting. Among these was the abandonment of local Boards. The records had not revealed the fact that losses and expenses had diminished sufficiently to warrant less premium receipts. On the contrary, the percentage of both was greater in 1877 than in 1876, while the premiums were less. The important subjects of over-insurance and incendiarism were receiving searching attention. In Michigan, during the last eight years, there had been 313 prosecutions for arson and only forty-two convictions, and the Insurance Commissioner of that State, in speaking in his last report of the suggested law to prohibit companies from issuing policies which should indemnify for more than three-fourths of the ascertained loss, used the following strong language: "There is sufficient merit in this suggestion to warrant its careful consideration. What the duty of the State is in this matter, has become a question of importance. It would seem that the State should place no impediments in the way of companies that volunteer their services and money to punish the crime of arson, but that legislation should be so framed as to uphold such action, and, if possible, aid to prevent the crime, by removal of the temptation of over-insurance."

Some writers had advocated the passage of a law providing for holding an inquest upon, or investigation into, the circumstances connected with all fires, by State or municipal authority, no loss to be paid until after the claimant has produced an official certificate setting forth such circumstances and facts, and also that he is entitled by law to recover. But there were many and grave objections to such a law, chief of which may be mentioned its impracticability and its antagonism to the spirit of American institutions. While it was probable that the "three-fourth clause" idea was gaining ground in the ranks of the profession, it was not likely to prevail with the law-making power or with the people. The indications were that laws similar to the Wisconsin statute were in order, the idea being popular and in keeping with the adverse legislation to be met with every year at some of our State Capitals. Should these repressive measures become general, companies doing an agency business would be seriously embarrassed and many of them restricted to smaller fields, since none would be safe in accepting risks on buildings without first obtaining estimates as to value, or, by frequent and careful inspections, keeping the amount insured cut down to a low figure.

With the many practical difficulties in the way, each company would meet them in the manner which seemed best to its management. Many believed that the effect of the law would be to increase over-insurance and incendiarism, but as yet it was too early for predictions.

What appeared to be a great wrong might, through the test of experience, result in some good. The schooling might not prove to be an unmixed evil, but might lead to the adoption of some wise and beneficent legislation which would promote the reforms aimed at.

The number of companies that failed, reinsured, consolidated, withdrew from various States, or were assessed during 1877, was about 10 per cent of the entire list of companies doing business, and the proportion would probably hold this year. At present there were seventeen foreign and 394 American companies doing business in this country.

There was no reason why the remedy for present ills should not lie in organization. Since the National Board had left the question of rates to the local Boards, there had been a frightful decrease in premium receipts, and a large increase in the ratio of liability. In some places a minimum rate had been agreed upon on certain classes of hazards, which had proved to be very beneficial. The great need, however, was that of thorough and harmonious organization, of which there were already hopeful signs, this Association being an example of what had been and could be done.

In conclusion, the address called attention to the death of Mr. Sanford Lumbard, General Adjuster of the Phenix, of Brooklyn, congratulated the Association upon what it had accomplished during its existence, and urged its members to strive to improve it.

BUSINESS.

Mr. R. J. Smith moved that the address be referred to a committee for division and reference. Carried, and the Committee was appointed by the Chair as follows: R. J. Smith, E. F. Rice, and W. W. Douglas.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, submitted the report, advising that any person applying for membership may be admitted on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, backed by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting. The Committee also recommended the abolition of the office of Vice-President. These changes were, in addition to the full report, submitted at the last meeting.

Mr. George C. Clarke moved that final action on the matter be deferred until after the reading of the omnibus paper, because there was in it a letter on the subject. Carried.

Mr. Clarke was appointed a member of the Committee, vice Maj. Bliven, absent.

Mr. Wilson said that the Committee on Legislation and Incendiarism were not prepared to report. Further time was given.

Mr. J. L. Holden, of Chicago, State Agent of the Insurance Company of North America, of Pennsylvania, read a paper on "Depreciation of Property." He discussed in a thoughtful and careful manner the loss in value of different classes of property, estimating the loss on properly constructed frame buildings at 2 per cent per annum; on brick dwellings at 1 per cent; on brick warehouses at 1¾ to 2 per cent; and on manufactories at 3 per cent.

It was announced that the paper on "Instructions to Agents and Companies by the Courts," a paper on the "Law of Waiver and Estoppel," would be printed and distributed to members without being read.

Dr. Fowler's paper was made the special order for this morning at 11 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA COMPANIES.

A paper by George D. Dornin, Secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was read by the Secretary of the Association. The subject was "Insurance on the Pacific Coast." The first California company was formed in 1861, since which time eighteen have done business and seven remain. There are now seventy-nine companies doing business on the Coast, of which seven are local, forty-seven Eastern, and twenty-five foreign. Three of the last were from New Zealand. The paper closed with a sketch of the way business is done on the coast.

J. P. Vance, of Cincinnati, of the Hamburg-Bremen and Union Companies, read a paper on "Fire Departments and Water-Supply." It was intensely statistical, and, in fact, consisted of a huge table, giving all the facts from 770 cities and towns out of 840 places applied to for figures. These figures were compared with the table made up by the writer in 1874. For some reason the Executive Committee were not willing that the figures (which were not read) should be given the press, and accordingly the value of them (whatever that may be) is lost to the readers of the daily papers.

On motion, 500 extra copies of the paper were ordered printed for distribution.

The Committee on Division of the President's Address reported recommending the following special committees on different subjects:

On Legislation—Halloway, Waggoner, Seelye.
National Board—Moody, Zoliers, Potter.
State Boards—Anderson, Paige, Newberger.
Insurance Press—Cornell, Shipherd, Eaton.
Death of Vice President Lumbard—Hollman, Rogers, Kerr, Waters, Ferguson.
Decennial—Wilson, Foreman, Moss.

The report was accepted and adopted.

A. M. Cunninghame, of Louisville, was to have written a paper on "Popular Ignorance Respecting Fire-Insurance," but wrote to say that he was not prepared. He was excused by vote.

A. J. Waters, of Cleveland, State Agent of the Continental of New York, read a paper on "Adjustment of Fire-Losses on Buildings." It is very likely that it was a valuable contribution to the literature of the profession, but it was formidably technical, and could not possibly interest the general public.

CONGRATULATORY.

The following message was received from the Pacific Association in session:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Pacific Association sends greeting. May wisdom dictate, discretion guide, and harmony prevail in all your councils. Our hopes, our fears, our aims are one.
A. P. FLINT, President.
J. W. STAPLES, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cornell the following reply was telegraphed:

We thank you, brothers, for your friendly greeting;
Wisdom shall lead, discretion guide our meeting.
Be of good cheer, we pray you, for we are full of grit;
The day is yet far distant when we will reinsure and quit.

A telegram was received from Charles H. Ford, of New York, conveying his regrets.

An invitation to visit the Chicago Fire Patrol was received and accepted for the evening.

The patentee of a hatch-closer asked permission to exhibit a model. The matter was referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Dresser, Brown, and Morgan.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the sad plight of Mr. Marshall, a member of the Association, who was in Philadelphia sick in a hospital, and had been for some months. On motion, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Osman were made a committee to send a sympathizing message to Mr. Marshall.

Adjourned to 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION

was called at 8:15. On motion of R. J. Smith the Chair appointed the following Nominating Committee to suggest names for the Executive Committee: Brown, at large, Ferguson, of Illinois; Waters, of Ohio; Porter, of Michigan; Atwell, of Indiana; Rice, of Kentucky; Clarke, of Missouri; Zoller, of Iowa; Potter, of Wisconsin, Eaton, of Minnesota; Clarkson, of Kansas; Waggoner, of Nebraska; Anderson, of Tennessee.

Mr. Wilson reported a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Marshall, to be telegraphed to him. It was approved by vote.

A paper from Mr. Christian, of St. Paul, was inquired after, but the President announced that it would not be presented at this meeting.

Mr. George C. Clarke, of Chicago, read the "Omnibus, a Collection of Anonymous Contributions." The first letter was a comment on the present situation, discussing the prospect of a National Board. The second part was "An Episode." The third was a comment on the inconsistencies of underwriters, commenting on the fact that the field men of the Companies were uniformly opposed to the heads of the Companies, viz.: the National Board. Several examples of unwarranted reduction of rates were included. After a bundle of suggestions and conundrums came a long letter hinting at various improvements in the constitution. The wind-up was an assortment of very extraordinary doggerel.

J. L. Cunningham, Secretary of the Glen Falls (N. Y.) Insurance Company, read a paper entitled "Is it so much a question of rates?" The discussion was of the question as to whether the profits of an insurance business depended so much on the receipts as on the wise expenditure. The real question was where the most salvage on expenditures could be made. The paper was pronounced a very valuable one by the Association, but it was too technical for general interest.

The meeting then adjourned to 10 this morning.

After the close of the session a large proportion of the members went as a party to the headquarters of the Fire-Patrol and witnessed an exhibition of the maneuvres of that organization, expressing themselves as highly satisfied at the proficiency shown.

DEFAULTED INTEREST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—In March last Elisha Foote, of New York, brought suit in the United States Court against Marion County, this State, for interest on coupons, and obtained judgment, but the money was not paid. To-day Foote's attorneys asked the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the County Court of that county to pay the judgment, and Judge Dillon issued an order requiring the Court to show cause why the judgment was not paid, giving till the 21st inst. to answer. The case is regarded as a very important one, as on its result depends numerous suits for defaulted interest in the State.

FIAT MONEY.

Important Financial Lecture by Mr. Thomas M. Nichol.

The Unconstitutionality of the Fiatist Schemes Explained.

The first lecture of Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, did not draw as large a crowd to Farwell Hall last evening as was expected, but those who attended were well repaid, as the speaker made the naturally dry subject of finance really interesting.

His subject, he said, was "Fiat Money," and he proposed to speak of it as unconstitutional, legally considered, as dishonest, morally considered, and as an absolute impossibility, physically considered. A proposition had been made, in all seriousness, to have the country abandon all those settled principles of finance that were established when our Government was organized, and had been maintained ever since. There was not a civilized nation upon the face of the earth at present the financial system of which was not based on coin, or which used any currency that was not founded upon it. No Government was more committed to the system than ours, and none had held so rigidly to the principle that its currency should be gold and silver, and paper convertible into gold and silver. The only legal departure was the issue of United States notes during the War, temporarily irredeemable. It was not the intention, when they were issued, to allow them to remain permanently irredeemable. On the contrary, the measure was one which the Government felt itself forced to adopt during a period of extreme necessity, when nothing else could be made available in time. Every one who supported it disclaimed any intention of establishing an irredeemable paper-money policy, and every department of the Government gave its assurances that, as soon as possible or practicable after the emergency had passed away, the country could and would return to the constitutional system of specie payment.

The advocates of "fiat" money said that all that was necessary to make money out of a piece of paper was the fiat of the Government,—that money was simply the creation of law. Intrinsic value or real value, the production of labor, was not essential at all. Such a thing had not been successful in the world's history. It was untried. While many nations, individuals, and corporations

HAD ISSUED PAPER PROMISES—

obligations—to circulate and act as money, whenever the promises were in excess of the ability of the issuer to redeem, then they certainly depreciated, and, in proportion as they depreciated, the business and business interests of society were deranged. No device had yet been secured by man by which they could maintain a currency at par with coin except by making it convertible into coin. It was said that making the fiat money a full legal-tender would keep it at par,—that the reason the greenbacks depreciated during the War was because the Government dishonored them—refused to receive them for import duties. The $50,000,000 demand notes were at par because they were redeemable in coin upon demand, which was sufficient to keep them at par if they hadn't been receivable for imports. What had brought greenbacks up from 35 cents in 1865 to 99⅛ cents in 1878 was the increased probability of their being paid; and when the day arrived for their redemption they would be at par with coin.

He then went on to show that the issue of fiat money was unconstitutional. The Continental money was supposed to be based on the property and resources of the country, but no one's property and no one's resources were available. The Government might issue as much money as it pleased so based, but even if the Government satisfied a judgment obtained against it (which it could not do) whose property could be levied on to recover the obligation? All the property of all the people was an intangible thing, and could not be got at. It was simply a question of honor whether the Government would pay an obligation.

He then quoted from Webster, Story, Marshall, and Madison to show that the establishment of a sound currency was one of the greatest ends contemplated in forming the Constitution. Being so, there could be no uncertainty as to what the farmers did. A proposition to give Congress power to issue "bills of credit," which was in the original draft, was stricken out by the Convention. From that time down to 1862 the Government had not issued a single irredeemable note under any pretext whatever. It was said that "coin" meant to make. To coin meant to stamp metal as money. To say that "coin" conveyed the power to print paper money was to give the framers of the Constitution credit for a great deal of stupidity.

No direct authority could be found in the Constitution to emit bills of credit or make paper money, and such a proposition had never been made until about four years ago. Congress issued its notes during the War, as it had a right to do, and it made those notes a legal-tender for all private debts,—something never done before. The Supreme Court was not called on to decide whether the Government had a right to issue notes or not—nobody disputed that right; but the question was whether Congress had the right to create money—to make its notes receivable for private debts. The fact that the Court sustained the right to make these promises to pay a legal-tender, did not warrant the assumption that it would sustain the Government in the issuance of paper and making it a legal-tender.

THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE

between a promise to pay a dollar and the dollar itself. The notes were sustained as obligations to pay money,—the money of the Constitution,—for the Court said they were not money, but the obligations of the United States to pay money. Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Ways and Means Committee preferred a National Bank bill, and resorted, with extreme regret, to issuing irredeemable notes.

The speaker read the Currency acts, and characterized the assertions of the Fiatists that all the legislation on financial matters had been for the purpose of enriching gold-gamblers and speculators at the expense of the poor man as a base lie and villainous slander upon the greatest and purest statesmen the country had ever produced. He quoted from Congressional and other documents to show that, whenever the question was touched upon, the end in view was the providing of a revenue for the Government, having due regard to the influences of changes of the financial system upon business and labor. There was ever the desire to protect those interests.

It was said that the issuing of fiat money was for the benefit of the poor people. He inquired how it was to be applied. How were they to get possession of it? He had heard three ways proposed: 1, that the Government loan it to the people; 2, that the Government should embark in a great scheme of internal improvements and pay it out; and, 3, that the Government should pay off the debt with it. He considered all three is impracticable, unstatesmanlike, and non-beneficial. Those who wanted the money loaned said the security would be real estate. Would this benefit the poor? There were too many people in debt already, and it ought not to be the policy of the Government to encourage the practice. He adverted for a moment to the chances for corruption among the loan agents who would be necessary. Under the second way, he asked who were to be employed. Was there need of canals and railroads? If it wouldn't pay private capital to build them, would it pay the Government? But the time would come where the men had to be supported, and where fiat scrip, which didn't cost anything and wasn't worth anything, had to be given for something which was worth something. The Government

COULD NO MORE CREATE

value—no more make compensation for time and labor—than it could create the stars. Nothing but Divine power could create anything; nothing but labor could create value or property. If the Government printed the tickets to-morrow, did them up in packages of a million, and shipped one to every man, woman, and child in the United States, so that all could get them next week, would we all be millionaires? Not much. [Laughter.] The operations by which wealth was created, if doubled, could double the wealth; and if the Government would do it, there was no limit.

Mr. Nichol then referred to some of the arguments used by the Fiatists, and the "facts" quoted by them, showing plainly that the "facts" were lies. One of them was that $2,000,000,000 of greenbacks had been burned, whereas the amount authorized to be issued was only $450,000,000, and all of them had not been put into circulation. He said that not a dollar in greenbacks had been destroyed and bonds put in their places. That story was a sheer fabrication, but it had great influence in exciting the people against the bondholders.

He also referred to some pamphlets issued by the Fiatists, which contained incendiary and Communistic sentiments,—advising their Clubs to exercise in drill, and threatening to overthrow the Government. It was a notorious fact that Cary and all the active Fiatists made their living out of the laboring classes, whom they pretended to champion. The statements of these fellows were absolutely uncontradicted, and it was no wonder that the minds of the people were full of their absurdities, lies, and misstatements.

He spoke of the Honest-Money League, whose object was to disseminate correct information, and prevent the people from being influenced by reckless and dangerous demagogues. The League was not composed of bankers, as was alleged, but of men who had the interests of the country at heart.

After comparing the leaders of the Fiatist party with the statesmen who are the authors of the financial system of the Government, he concluded by asking if it were rational for the American people to adopt or encourage a system that had never been tried, and overthrow one that had been thoroughly tried and thoroughly established, and had the recommendation of the most eminent men that ever lived in this country or any other, at the simple dictation and on the charges of the scoundrels and scalawags who led the Fiatist party.

This evening Mr. Nichol will discuss the following questions: Taxation of Government bonds, the national-banking system, the payment of import duties with greenbacks, and buying the bonds with fiat money.

CUSTOMS.

The New York Investigation—Testimony of Sugar Importers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Congressional Committee, of which Mr. Wood is Chairman, continued its inquiry to-day. Many sugar importers and refiners were present.

Lawrence D. Turnure, of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co., believed the duty on sugar was collected with vigilance and care. The sampling and classification of sugar is the most difficult work, but it is as efficiently done as it could be, and he could suggest no improvement. He does not believe the color standard is infallible, and he is of the opinion that the aid of the polariscope should be also called in. Our tariff has been the cause of the changing of colors of sugars. Producers have made their produce fit our tariff regarding color so that the higher grade of sugar is brought in at a lower rate of duty. He believed in having the rate of duty specific. He would have only three grades. He believed the present rate of duty an enormous one, being two and one-half cents a pound, or nearly 70 per centum of the whole value of the article consumed. He thought a uniform rate of one cent a pound should be established. The revenue, if the duty was reduced, would fall off 50 per centum. A high fixed rate, such as three cents a pound, would ruin the American refiner, and would drive the whole refining business of the world into Cuba.

Robert J. Hewitt, who submittad a long statement showing the Government lost nearly $15,000,000 by discrepancies in duties, etc., said his facts and figures submitted all were obtained from a Treasury Department statement.

Theodore A. Havemeyer said facts and figures were not correct.

Solon Humphrey, of E. D. Morgan & Co., believed the reports about the frauds on the revenue immensely exaggerated. In fact, he believed they had no foundation for years past. In 1870 the tariff was 1¾, 2, and 2¼ cents a pound, according to color. Since then many sugar-growers of Cuba and other places have vacuum-pans whereby their sugars become partly refined, while the color is not changed. This centrifugal sugar then comes into this market at the same rate of duty as raw sugars of other countries, although, owing to their being partly refined, they are worth more in the market. The Government probably loses $1,400,000 a year by not getting the full rate of duty on these centrifugal or partly-refined sugars. The profits all go to the producers in Cuba. The total annual consumption of sugar in the world is about 2,100,000 tons, of which the United States takes 100,000 tons. Merchants, in their transactions between each other, don't go by the Government weighers but by city weighers. His house alone would have saved this year more than $7,000 if the Government weighers' decisions could be accepted as correct.

Osgood Welsh, of Philadelphia, knew of large refiners who never imported any sugar. The whole process of manufacturing sugars has changed so much that the present tariff is no longer a good one. He favored adopting a minimum rate, and advancing it according to the degree of polarization. He did not believe there were any such frauds, and of such magnitude, as have been reported.

William T. Booth, of Booth & Edgar, refiners, said there was not a cargo of Manilla sugar imported that had not two colors, and there was just as much room for fraud in that grade as in the Cuba hogsheads. There were many persons who would and could testify to facts before this Committee, but they were afraid, and yesterday a man in the trade told him he wanted to testify, but was told his business would be ruined if he did. He knew there were frauds on the Government, and knew persons who committed them, but as his information was of a confidential nature he could not disclose his facts.

Mr. Wood finally announced the sugar controversy closed, and adjourned the session until Monday.

EDISON'S LAST MARVEL.

Sending Cheap Light, Heat, and Power by Electricity—Illuminating Gas to Be Superseded—Edison Solving the Problem of Dividing the Too Great Brilliancy from an Electric Machine.

New York Sun, Sept. 10.

Mr. Edison says that he has discovered how to make electricity a cheap and practicable substitute for illuminating gas. Many scientific men have worked assiduously in that direction, but with little success. A powerful electric light was the result of these experiments, but the problem of its division into many small lights was a puzzler. Gramme, Siemens, Brush, Wallace, and others produced at most ten lights from a single machine, but a single one of them was found to be impracticable for lighting aught save large foundries, mills, and workshops. It has been reserved for Mr. Edison to solve the difficult problem desired. This, he says, he has done within a few days. His experience with the telephone, however, has taught him to be cautious, and he is exerting himself to protect the new scientific marvel, which, he says, will make the use of gas for illumination a thing of the past.

Mr. Edison, besides his power of origination, has the faculty for developing the ideas and mechanical constructions of others. He visited the Roosevelt pianoforte factory in this city, and, while examining the component parts of the instruments, made four suggestions so valuable that they have been patented. While in the mining district of the West, recently, he devised a means of determining the presence of gold below the surface without resorting to costly and laborious boring and blasting. While on a visit to William Wallace, the electrical machine manufacturer, in Ansonia, Conn., he was shown the lately perfected dynamo-electric machine for transmitting power by electricity. When power is applied to this machine, it will not only reproduce it, but will turn it into light. Although said by Edison to be more powerful than any other machine of the kind known, it will divide the light of the electricity produced into but ten separate lights. These being equal in power to 4,000 candles, their impracticability for general purposes is apparent. Each of these lights is in a substantial metal frame, capable of holding in a horizontal position two carbon plates, each twelve inches long, two and a half wide, and one-half thick. The upper and lower parts of the frame are insulated from each other, and one of the conducting wires is connected with each carbon. In the centre, and above the upper carbon, is an electro magnet in the circuit, with an armature, by means of which the upper carbon is separated from the lower as far as desired. Wires from the source of electricity are placed in the binding posts. The carbons being together, the circuit is closed, the electro magnet acts, raising and lowering the upper carbon enough to give a bright light. The light moves toward the opposite end from which it starts, then changes and goes back, always moving toward the place where the carbons are nearest together. If from any cause the light goes out, the circuit is broken, and the electric magnet ceases to act, instantly the upper magnet falls, the circuit is closed, it relights, and separates the carbon again.

Edison, on returning home after his visit to Ansonia, studied and experimented with electric lights. On Friday last his efforts were crowned with success, and the project that has filled the minds of many scientific men for years was developed.

"I have it now!" he said, on Saturday, while vigorously turning the handle of a Ritchie inductive coil in his laboratory at Menlo Park, "and, singularly enough, I have obtained it through an entirely different process than that from which scientific men have ever sought to secure it. They have all been working in the same groove, and when it is known how I have accomplished my object, everybody will wonder why they have never thought of it, it is so simple. When ten lights have been produced by a single electric machine, it has been thought to be a great triumph of scientific skill. With the process I have just discovered, I can produce a thousand—aye, ten thousand—from one machine. Indeed, the number may be said to be infinite. When the brilliancy and cheapness of the lights are made known to the public—which will be in a few weeks, or just as soon as I can thoroughly protect the process—illumination by carbureted hydrogen gas will be discarded. With fifteen or twenty of these dynamo-electric machines recently perfected by Mr. Wallace I can light the entire lower part of New York City, using a 500-horse-power engine. I purpose to establish one of these light-centres in Nassau street, whence wires can be run up town as far as the Cooper Institute, down to the Battery, and across to both rivers. These wires must be insulated, and laid in the ground in the same manner as gas-pipes. I also propose to utilize the gas-burners and chandeliers now in use. In each house I can place a light meter, whence these wires will pass through the house, tapping small metallic contrivances that may be placed over each burner. Then housekeepers may turn off their gas, and send the meters back to the companies whence they came. Whenever it is desired to light a jet, it will only be necessary to touch a little spring near it. No matches are required.

"Again, the same wire that brings the light to you," Mr. Edison continued, "will also bring power and heat. With the power you can run an elevator, a sewing machine, or any other mechanical contrivance that requires a motor, and by means of the heat you may cook your food. To utilize the heat it will only be necessary to have the ovens or stoves properly arranged for its reception. This can be done at trifling cost. The dynamo-electric machine, called a telemachon, and which has already been described in the *Sun*, may be run by water or steam power at a distance. When used in a large city the machine would of necessity be run by steam power. I have computed the relative cost of the light power and heat generated by the electricity transmitted to the telemachon to be but a fraction of the cost where obtained in the ordinary way. By a battery or steam power it is forty-six times cheaper, and by water power probably 95 per cent cheaper."

It has been computed that by Edison's process the same amount of light that is given by 1,000 cubic feet of the carbureted hydrogen gas now used in this city, and for which from $2.50 to $3 is paid, may be obtained for from 12 to 15 cents. Edison will soon give a public exhibition of his new invention.

CANADA.

The Smoke Clearing Away from the Great Battle of Tuesday—The Tories Again in Power, and Protection to Be the Guiding Star of the New Order of Things—Sorrow of the Free-Trade Advocates.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18.—Additional returns received to-day go to augment the Opposition majority, and the new Government, when the House meets, will have a majority of between fifty and sixty. Among the prominent Ministerialists defeated besides those already mentioned are the Hon. E. Blake, James Young, A. H. Dymond, A. E. Irvin, and Mr. Woof, of Hamilton. Returns show that the Hon. William L. McDouglass, a leading Conservative, is elected. The Premier, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, is elected by a majority. Formerly he went in by acclamation. John B. Robinson, member-elect for West Toronto, has offered to resign his seat to make room for Sir John A. Macdonald, and an offer comes from a British Columbia constituency to elect him by acclamation, should he consent to become a representative of that Province. The *Globe* regards the result of the election as a serious blow to the prosperity of the Dominion. It says:

The issue on which the electoral contest mainly turned was the promise of Sir John A. Macdonald and his supporters, if elected, to enforce a system of thorough protection for home manufactures by the imposition of increased duties, and to retaliate upon the United States by the imposition against them of the same prohibitory customs duties they now levy. That a policy so short-sighted and injurious should have been indorsed by the Canadian people at the polls is a national misfortune. The commercial depression still existing over the North American Continent, and the restless desire for some undefined change that would bring about "better times," had no doubt very much to do with it. The seductive delusion held out to the weaker sort of acquiring wealth quickly by shutting out foreign commodities and increasing largely the consumption and price of home manufactures drew many victories after it, and the thorough party organization of the Tory party for propagating their sentiments and bringing out their men did the rest. But, whatever the cause of the Liberal defeat may have been, the change of situation is a great fact, and we accept it frankly.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—The *Gazette* has a strong article on the result of the elections, evincing the greatest delight at the complete rout of the Liberals. It claims that the working majority of the new Government will be about fifty. The *Herald* and *Witness* attribute the defeat to the bad times, which have produced a feeling of dissatisfaction with everything and everybody. The latter hopes the fond anticipations indulged in will be realized by Sir John, but doubts it. The *Star* (Independent) says the result is the beginning of the end which the Government has brought upon itself by not attempting to conform to the views of the people.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The elections for the Local House, which took place simultaneously with those for the Dominion Parliament, have resulted in the defeat of the Provincial Government, a clean sweep having been made throughout the Province.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Norristown Herald.

An exchange says: "A feature of President Hayes' reception in Chicago yesterday was a procession of firemen nearly five miles long." We don't believe it. A "A fireman nearly five miles long" would be a greater curiosity than any Barnum's "greatest show on earth" ever laid eyes upon. Such a fireman would have to curl up like a blacksnake when he went to bed, and he would be all the time striking his shins against telegraph wires, and, when he dropped a $10 gold piece, it would take him half an hour to stoop down and pick it up. He would experience many other difficulties too numerous to mention, and the principle advantage he would possess over five and six-footers would be his ability to converse with people passing five miles overhead in a balloon. Since the big fire in Chicago that city may require "firemen nearly five miles long," but we repeat that we don't believe she has 'em. A fireman only half a mile long would be a great curiosity.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM MEHER, or Mahar, son of Richard Meher, a tailor; was in Chicago about the years 1860 to 1863; any person acquainted with either of the Mehers, or who could give such information as will find William Meher, will be well rewarded by addressing JAMES ADAMS, P.-O. Box 1272, Toronto.

PERSONAL—SEND WORD SOME OTHER WAY. I don't get it without trouble. ALEX.

PERSONAL—WANTED CORRESPONDENCE BY a good business man with a widow lady between 40 and 50, with a view to matrimony, who is a farmer or in business for herself (a Christian preferred). Undoubted reference will be given. Address one week C. B. DAVENPORT, Toledo, O.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF daily calendar and contents if returned to M. CASTELLOR, 373 Hubbard-st. No questions asked.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, A CHILD'S BLACK, thin summer overcoat (a pair of gloves in pocket); lost between LaSalle, Madison, and Wells-st. Depot. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery. Room 2, 141 and 143 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN GOING TO CALIFORNIA, DEsiring to pay expenses, will handle goods of any description or attend to any legal business. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

M. A. RICE & CO., 801 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., sold their entire stock to E. LEDERER.

VARIETY ARTISTS WISHING TO GO TO TEXAS can make arrangements with J. W. THOMPSON at Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL.

N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 70 STATE-ST., CHICAGO. Specialty: lung, female, chronic diseases, and stuttering. Artificial eyes, medicine, etc. Correspondence solicited.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS FOR HUNTER'S PERFECTION ROTARY Flour and Meal Sifter; has lump-breaker. Only sifter that can be taken in 4 parts to clean. 174 LaSalle.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FURNACE—A DOUBLE case gold watch, for cash, or would exchange for a horse. H. REINHARDT, 208 South Clark-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—PASTEBOARD BOXes, suitable for store-shelving or packing; also open upright showcases and large lookingglass. No. 79 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lot on Belden-av., not far from Lincoln Park. Call at Room 4, No. 67 Washington-st., between 12 and 1, any week day.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT marble-front house, 213 Ashland-av.; possession May 1, 1879; no trade taken. Apply at 135 South Clark.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., north of Twenty-second-st., only $9,000 on easy terms; also, 8 other houses on avenues north of Twenty-second-st. at from $11,000 to $45,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with large, beautiful grounds, corner of Centre-av. and Adams-st.; also one of the finest residences on Ashland-av., No. 147, east front, near Monroe-st. These are rare chances for first-class homes.

TO RENT—893 WARREN-AV. AND 929 MONROE-st., fine 2-story stone front houses. Parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor. Nicest homes in the city. Go and see them. POTWIN & CORBY, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—717 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement brick house, south front. E. J. WICKHAM, 126 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT LOW PRICE TO MAY, A DESIRAble 3-story and basement brick, south front; also an octagon brick, 10 rooms, good neighborhood; houses have all conveniences, and are near three lines of cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, OPPOSITE THE North Rolling-Mills, 10 rooms, with water, etc., complete; extremely good situation for boarding-house. Apply at 61 McHenry street.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—1133 MICHIGAN-AV., 12 rooms, furnace, every convenience; responsible tenant only.

TO RENT—CHEAP—376 STATE-ST., WELL-LIGHTed, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Exposition visitors taken at moderate rates.

TO RENT—85 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST., NICELY furnished rooms, single or en suite; terms moderate.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, IN suites of 4 to 8, to private families for light housekeeping, at 267 to 271 South Clark-st. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS (SINGLE); ALSO, one suite unfurnished, at 70 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS at 78 East Van Buren-st., cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT—308 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., 4 LARGE handsomely furnished rooms, 4 large closets, hot and cold water, bath, gas, grates, mantels, and chandeliers; everything strictly first-class. Would be rented to a small genteel family for light housekeeping, or would rent separately to parties who would take their meals out.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 349 ORCHARD-ST.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 267 SOUTH CLARK-ST. APply to D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHOICE ROOMS FOR OFFICES FOR physicians and dentists, just fitted up in Block 163 and 165 Wabash-av., adjoining Palmer House; seven of the rooms have a superb north light; rent low to first-class tenant. Apply at office of ELY & CO., in building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN STREATOR, ILL., AN ART GALlery (now vacant), on favorable terms. Address or call on THOS. DUNAWAY, Streator, LaSalle Co., Ill.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR flat in good location on North Side; must be east of Clark; or would rent a parlor floor, unfurnished; only three in family. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MAN AND WIFE, three or four rooms for housekeeping; rent not to exceed $8 or $9 a month; North or South Side preferred. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, for gentleman in private family, not over 20 minutes' walk from Board of Trade; location and prices must be stated. R 62, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES FURNISHED and unfurnished, on South Side, for reliable tenants. I have not sufficient to supply half the applications made. P. BROWN, 665 Cottage Grove-av., opposite Douglas House.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR LADY AND gent, with board for lady only, on South Side; unfurnished room preferred. Z 86, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—ROOMS WITH board at this elegant location; everything first-class in the strictest sense of the term; prices reasonable for the accommodations offered; references.

680 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Twentieth-sts.—One large and pleasant room, with board; also, two day-boarders accommodated with first-class board.

1124 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished, with good board, for gentleman and wife; strictly private family; home comforts can be had.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; also single room, with board.

15 LOOMIS-ST., HALF BLOCK FROM MADIson-st. cars—Very desirable rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; hot and cold water.

46 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $3 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath.

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board from $5 to $7 per week; day-board, $4 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS, ON WEST SIDE, BY Oct. 1, for self, wife, boy of 7, and baby. Private family, vicinity of Jefferson Park preferred. Address stating terms Z 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHILdren, and nurse, in private family and in good neighborhood. Could furnish one room if desirable. R 60, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EXPERIENCED hotel-keeper—For sale in fee a first-class hotel in one of the smartest towns in the State of Pennsylvania; hotel and furniture nearly new; or would sell one-half interest to a silent partner as an investment, or would sell half interest to an active partner. Good reasons given for selling; the house is doing a good, profitable business. For further information address BRADFORD, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY newspaper, with complete printing, binding, and blank-book departments and stationery store, in large manufacturing town less than 100 miles from Chicago, will be sold at a bargain, as a whole or separately. Address C. A. COOK & CO., Chicago.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE finest in the city, well located, and doing a fine prescription trade; will invoice about $5,000; terms easy; reasons for selling other business. Address L. L. LANE, No. 308 Brady-st., Davenport, Ia.

FOR SALE—THE ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER; A valuable and useful patent. For particulars address H. R. GREENE, Nos. 41 and 43 South Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A LADY TO CONTROL IN CHICAGO the sale of an elegant line of imported goods in great demand by ladies; a small store or part of store in a prominent location a requisite; $150 only needed for first stock, upon which 100 per cent profit is guaranteed. Address, stating where an interview may be had, R 96, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 164 LaSalle-st., Room 41. J. McDOWELL.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, MAchinery, warehouse receipts, watches, jewelry, etc. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture without removal, pianos, diamonds, etc.; also small sums on real estate. Room 3, 118 Randolph.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, warehouse receipts, and any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 23.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND finest brick woolen mills in Illinois, with all the machinery complete, for good farms, city property of any kind, or wild lands; it will pay large income; all free and clear.

100-acre farm, 2 miles from Sloan, Woodbury County, Ia. (clear): all fenced, 80 acres under plow, house, barn, and corn-cribs; want house and lot in city, or clear lots; will pay some cash; the land is the best black soil. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$6,500—THIS IS A SPLENDID, nice stock of boots and shoes in store doing a fine paying business, in one of the best towns in Iowa. I want a good farm in Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas; not less than 300 acres; will put in other good property for difference if any. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD HOTEL AND FURniture or city property, a fine improved farm 40 miles from Chicago. H. R. NEWMAN, Barnes House.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed; advances made, 10 ⅌ c year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY, DIPLOMEE OF ROYAL BERlin Conservatory (Kullak), a thorough teacher and brilliant player, receives pupils at 1 Park-row.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; SALARY SMALL. Apply to-day at 49 North Ann-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

Trades.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS at 865 Carroll-av., near Wood-st., by L. KLINGE & MARKNARDT.

WANTED—A PLUMBER; FIRST-CLASS; STEADY work. Apply between 7 and 8 a. m. or p. m. at residence 1143 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PRACTICAL silver miner, one who has had experience and can furnish satisfactory reference. Inquire at 114 Dearborn-st., of C. A. COOK & CO.

WANTED—3 GOOD CABINETMAKERS. APPLY at office of CLARK BROTHERS & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—3 OR 4 CARPENTERS WITH EXPErience as framers. Apply at once to CHICAGO MALLEABLE IRON CO., Twenty-sixth-st., near Western-av.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER AND A press boy at O. P. BASSETT & CO.'S, 74 and 76 Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SOBER MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses. Call at Lakeside House, Lake View.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER, AT 140 NORTH Wells-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AT $1.25, free fare; 25 farm hands; 25 saw-mill hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C., B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa; new work; long job; free fare; leave this day; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE, ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL A new household article. Call at Hotel Brunswick, 320 Wabash-av. WARD & CO.

WANTED—EXPRESSMAN WITH OWN WAGON to hire by the week. NICOLL, the tailor, Lakeside Building, South Clark-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL oil-cloth aprons, synoptical needle-cases, chromos, jewelry, novelties, notions, stationery, etc.; inducements unequaled; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AS GENERAL AGENT FOR THE State, a live business man with small capital, to control the sale of a new article needed in every dwelling and business house; pays large profits. Inquire at the Sands House for ADVERTISER from 6 to 8 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT PEDDLER, one who has been in the business, to sell ribs, loins, etc.; must furnish horse and wagon and good reference. Apply corner Michigan and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTER, cork-screw, and sharpener, notions, stationery, etc. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, A good German, Swede, or Norwegian girl; none need apply unless thoroughly competent. Call at 42 Seeley-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; best of references required. Apply at 124 Twenty-first-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 64 Warren-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; references required. Apply at 155 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A TIDY, COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework at 1245 Michigan-av.; must have satisfactory reference.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 325 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family at 140 East Jackson-st., two doors east of Clark, opposite new Post-Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Bring reference. Inquire at 359 South Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE tailoresses to work in a shop on custom pants. 179 and 181 Clark-st., corner Monroe.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and help around the house. Must be well recommended. 277 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a child two years old, and assist in sewing. Apply at 1590 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO CAN SLEEP at home, at Room 303 Grand Pacific Hotel.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GIRLS TO IRON NEW SHIRTS. Loomis Laundry, 193 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE BY A young man (Swede) 23 years old; have good education; can talk good English. Address N8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST from the East, in some mercantile business as stock clerk; small compensation expected. Address R 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRATICAL DRUGgist in a store in the country, with the view of purchasing an interest. Address R 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, IN CITY or country, by a young man (German) who has three years' experience in drug business. Address L. DIERKING, 610 South Canal-st.

Trades.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; LONG experience with horses and carriages; good careful driver; willing to make himself useful; understands his business. Address R 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHman; the best of references can be given. Address R 59, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as watchman or in a store; wages no object if steady employment is obtained. Address P F, 61 Kossuth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; good reference. Address R 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work or general housework in a small family; best of reference given. Please call Thursday at 329 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good references if required. Call at 67 North LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a private family. Address 222 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Please call for two days at 331 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, meat or pastry, in small hotel or boarding-house. 491 Fifth-av., Room 3.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or take care of children. Please call for two days at 263 West Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GIRL OF NINE years' references to cook, wash, and iron; is competent to fill any good situation. 206 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or cooking; best city reference. Call at 187 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; best of reference. Call at 988 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG WILLING American girl for kitchen or general housework in a private family. Call at 183 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, CApable of kitchen and second work, in first-class family; reference given. Call at 876 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook and laundress in a private family; can bring references. 202 South Park-av. No postal-cards.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL in a first-class private family as cook and laundress or general work; is reliable and competent to take full charge; wages, $4. 1065 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-second-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, A STRONG girl, to do washing two days in a week. Please call at 1456 State-st., up stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant girl; can take entire charge; or to do light second work. Address for two days S H, Woman's Christian Association, 132 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk or bookkeeper in a grocery store. Address R 100, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

GREAT BARGAINS—
GREAT BARGAINS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
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NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installment plan, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CARRIAGES, buggies, and phaetons at very low prices. We have a large stock that must be closed out this month. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW LADY—One fine and extra stylish gentleman's driving mare; she is something that is very fast, is 6 years of age, and can be driven by any one. Also 2 big, heavy, chunky work horses, 6 and 7 years of age, to be sold remarkably low, together or separate. Apply at 205 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS OR FAMILY HORSE, 15 hands high, 1,100 pounds; he is sound, has good action, and is not afraid of anything. Apply at 850 West Twenty-first-st.

I HAVE A FINE HORSE, CARRIAGE, AND HARness to exchange for goods (prefer boots and shoes, clothing, or dry goods); will give some cash to boot if necessary. Address Z 91, Tribune office.

I HAVE NOW ON HAND A FINE LOT OF SECond-hand carriages and buggies which I will sell at cost. Call immediately. E. C. HAYDE, 731 State.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, jump-seat buggies, pony phaetons, etc., on exhibition at H. J. EDWARDS', 235 Wabash-av. Call and see the best bargains in the city.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Joseph Jefferson. "Rip Van Winkle."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of John McCullough. "Henry VIII."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. "The Naiad Queen."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "The Engagement Fiends."

New Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

Exposition.
Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅞.

So far as heard from, the present Ministry of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE in Canada will have but fifty-seven supporters, while 120 Tories will clamor for the return of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD to the high office from which he was so summarily expelled by the popular indignation following the Canadian Pacific exposures about five years ago. An era of high tariff will now supervene.

The Democrats of the Fourth Wisconsin District yesterday put themselves on record squarely in favor of actual money, the only money that equally to the advantage of all classes and conditions of men, viz.: a currency of equal value and convertible into coin. In addition to their actual-money platform they nominated an actual-money man for Congress, leaving the Fiatists to make the most of the opening thus presented.

The first of the series of lectures by Mr. THOMAS M. NICHOL, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, was delivered last evening at Farwell Hall, and proved to be a most entertaining and instructive discourse upon the worthlessness and unconstitutionality of fiat-money. The ability of the lecturer and the importance of his theme should secure for him a liberal hearing in Chicago.

A general tone of encouragement and hopefulness is noticed in the dispatches this morning from the yellow-fever centres. At New Orleans the feeling is quite positive that the worst is over, and that a steady improvement may be looked for henceforward. The same is true at Vicksburg, where the reopening of business places is a sign of returning confidence. Even Memphis finds reason to hope for better things at hand in the marked decrease in the death-rate and number and virulency of the new attacks.

The Citizens' Relief Committee yesterday made a heavy disbursement of funds intended to reach the places where money is most needed and will do the most good. They sent in all $7,000, $4,000 to the New Orleans Howards, with instructions to divide it at their discretion among other local organizations less plentifully supplied with cash, and also to distribute a portion for the benefit of Holly Springs, Canton, Greenville, and such other points near by as are in need. To the Memphis Howards $3,000 were sent, with similar advices as to the manner of its disbursement.

It is interesting to note the differences of opinion prevailing among sugar-refiners regarding the efficiency of the present tariff on sugar and the mode of its collection, as shown by their testimony yesterday before the Congressional Committee engaged in the investigation of the subject. Witnesses representing firms grown immensely rich in the refining business bore testimony to the vigilance and honesty of the officials who collect the duties, and expressed their disbelief in the existence of frauds of any magnitude worth mentioning. Other witnesses were equally positive of the existence of extensive frauds, one presenting figures to show that the Government loses annually $15,000,000 under the present system, while another knew of great frauds and of the parties who committed them, but as his information was of a confidential nature he could not disclose it to the Committee.

The orderly and harmonious Convention which met at Worcester yesterday was in striking contrast with the howling mob which burglarized Mechanics' Hall the day before and held the peace-preserving authorities at defiance. The Republicans of Massachusetts never had so much cause to work together solidly and effectively as they have in the pending campaign, and the proceedings of yesterday's Convention shows an absolute unanimity of feeling as to the necessity of demonstrating their old-time capacity for producing desired results. The ticket nominated was one of the strongest that could have been put together, and the platform is one which is calculated to solidify the anti-BUTLER elements throughout the State. With such an equipment for campaign work, and with a perfect union of feeling and purpose, such as has not been known for years in the party organization as a whole, the prospect was never more flattering for a sweeping victory.

The Hon. P. V. DEUSTER, who was nominated yesterday at West Bend by the Democrats of the Fourth (Wisconsin) Congressional District, is a well-known German journalist and politician of Milwaukee. He has been for many years editor and proprietor of the *Daily See-Bote*, a paper which is recognized as a Catholic organ throughout Wisconsin, although professedly a secular and political newspaper. Mr. DEUSTER has been a member of the State Senate, and is an easy, fluent speaker in German and English, and is a popular and affable gentleman. He is for honest money, and can put enough of it of his own into the canvass to make the boys "shake her up" right lively. The district is the most important, wealthy, and populous one in Wisconsin, and is composed of the Counties of Milwaukee, Washington, and Ozaukee, the population of which is at least three-fourths of German birth, or extraction. It is also largely Democratic, and all three of the counties had draft riots during the War, and in Washington and Ozaukee Counties a regiment of soldiers had to be stationed to keep the peace and enforce the draft. Two years ago the vote stood for LYNDE (Democrat), 17,653, and for SMITH (Republican), 11,952. Of course in a district where a nomination is almost equivalent to an election there are numerous candidates who volunteer their valuable services, and as a consequence the Bourbon mind has been very much torn up and engrossed in regard to this nomination. Mr. DEUSTER was the winning horse in the race yesterday, (1) because he is a German, and (2) because he is a Catholic. On both grounds have the electors of the district been appealed to for support, and the result shows that they have promptly responded to the demand made upon them. The claim was put in by the DEUSTER party that the Germans have done the bulk of the voting for many years,—always supporting the regular nominee, and he always an American,—and that now the time has come for a substantial recognition of their faithful services, provided they furnish a worthy and competent candidate. After LYNDE it isn't hard to allow the claim. It was LYNDE, it will be remembered, who first voted for the bill creating the Electoral Commission, and then, when he found that the Judges stood 8 to 7, he made a violent speech in the Democratic caucus in favor of backing out from what he had agreed to.

BEN BUTLER'S MISSION.

BEN BUTLER is now placed in a position where he will play the most important part in the political drama of the next two months. The success or failure of his bold and unscrupulous tactics will exert an influence beyond the State limits of Massachusetts, and go far towards determining for the country at large the status and aims of its political parties. His own conglomerate politics is typical of the disintegration of various political elements and the formulation of a new issue, or a bundle of issues, that threatens to wipe out of existence one of the two great parties that have been pitted against each other for the past thirty years. BUTLER has claimed to be a Republican in politics ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, though he had previously been a Democrat of the most rabid character. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1876. During the last session he gradually broke away from the Republican party and affiliated with the Democrats, but carefully refrained from committing himself formally to the latter. In the meantime he improved every occasion to pander to the Communistic element in his State, and to the sentiment in favor of "absolute" or "fiat" paper, as the sole and exclusive currency of the country. He became responsible for KEARNEY as far as he dared, and boldly proclaimed his approval of the wildest schemes of the currency lunatics, including *fiat* money, taxation of the bonds, and payment of the Government debt in greenbacks. During all this while he courted the favor of, and earned a recognition of his services from, the Democrats, by his persistent efforts as a member of the POTTER Committee to fix the charge of fraud upon President HAYES and those prominently associated with him in the administration of the Government. BUTLER'S avowed purpose has been to run for Governor of Massachusetts as the candidate of the Communists, Fiatists, and Democrats, with a view to his later candidature for the Presidency under the same auspices. He has carried out his project to the extent of securing all the nominations for which he has intrigued; and now comes the trial of strength in Massachusetts between the Republican party, representing all the conservative forces of Government and society, and the Nationals, which include what we have heretofore designated Communists, Fiatists, and Democrats.

Large numbers of individual Democrats all over the country, as well as in Massachusetts, will repudiate BUTLER, and seek to defend the Democratic party on the ground that BUTLER captured the Massachusetts Democratic Convention by fraud and violence. Nevertheless, he captured it, and thus signalized the first victory of fraud and violence, which are the principal weapons of the new party that he seeks to lead. The Democrats of Massachusetts had full warning of BUTLER'S purpose. His intention to secure the Democratic nomination, as an appendage to the nomination by the Nationals (Communists and Fiatists), has been known for months, and has been encouraged by prominent Democrats of Massachusetts and elsewhere, in and out of Congress. It was with full notice of his candidature that the Democrats of Massachusetts elected delegates to the Worcester Convention; and, after the row and the secession of the anti-BUTLER faction, he was nominated by acclamation and amid cheers, in a Convention representing seven-eighths of all the cities and towns and about three-fourths of all the delegates elected. The action of the Worcester Convention, then, may be fairly assumed as representing the bulk of the Democracy of Massachusetts. In spite of the advantage taken by the BUTLER men, and notwithstanding the row that occurred, his nomination must be regarded as the deliberate action of the Convention, because it was made by so large a majority, and after the anti-BUTLER men of the State had been at work for weeks to defeat this very outcome.

Have the Massachusetts Democrats swallowed BUTLER, or has BUTLER swallowed the Massachusetts Democracy? We are inclined to accept the latter as the more accurate statement of the case. BUTLER declared his desertion from the Republican party, but refused to join the Democratic party; he sought his nomination primarily at the hands of the Nationals, and his campaign will be in behalf of the doctrines represented by KEARNEY, so far as labor is concerned, and by Brick POMEROY, so far as currency is concerned. The Democrats have accepted him under these conditions, and placed such strong party men as CALEB CUSHING and BOYLE O'REILLY on the same ticket with him to emphasize Democratic acquiescence in Butlerism.

It looks very much as though BUTLER'S mission is to destroy the Democratic party, and the indications are that he will succeed in doing this, whether he be elected Governor of Massachusetts or not. If elected Governor, it will be mainly by Democratic votes, and it will be necessary for him to secure practically all of them in addition to the Fiat and Communist vote he expects in order to succeed; nevertheless, he will be elected even in that case as the National candidate, and the Democratic party as such will have abandoned the field. If he be defeated, as he may easily be even if he receive the bulk of the Democratic votes (for HAYES' majority in 1876 was 41,286 in a total vote of 259,619, and RICE'S majority last year 18,070 in a total vote of 184,454), then the country will still have had formal notice of Democratic affiliation with Communism, Fiatism, and Butlerism, and the same odium that will drag it down in Massachusetts will operate similarly elsewhere. If the Democracy of the staid, proper, and conventional State of Massachusetts can stomach BUTLER and the doctrines he represents, then Democracy in other parts of the country will be credited with the same gastric endurance. Hence the alternative for the Democracy seems to be,—disgrace in case of BUTLER'S defeat, and dissolution in case of his victory.

The platform adopted at the Worcester Convention is the most inconsequential piece of political literature that has been promulgated during the present campaign. To revert to such names as those of JEFFERSON, MADISON, and JACKSON in a Convention that nominates BUTLER; to denounce fraud and corruption in a Convention which had been captured by fraud in the interest of a gang representing Communism; to call upon all "good citizens" to co-operate with the Democrats under the promise that they should not be held bound to the party, in a Convention in which the party had committed *hari-kari*,—all this is so illogical that it can only excite contempt. The platform is silent on the subject of currency, and properly so, for the Convention told the whole story by nominating BUTLER. They thereby reaffirmed the platform of the Convention of the Nationals at Boston last week, which demanded the repeal of the Resumption act and the issue of "absolute money" in a volume determined by the population; condemned the use of gold and silver for money, because they are "commodities of shifting value and articles of merchandise," and inferentially advocated the payment of bonds in irredeemable *fiat* paper money.

With the result of the Maine election clearly before them, the Democrats of Massachusetts have adopted BUTLER, with all that his name implies at this time. Even a partial success in Maine of the doctrines he represents has annihilated the Democratic party of that State, leaving the contest to the Republicans on the one hand, and on the other hand the Nationals, including Communists, Fiatists, and many that formerly called themselves Democrats. BUTLER'S success in Massachusetts, if it be possible, will probably complete the suicide of the Democratic party; if not possible, his defeat will overwhelm that party with disgrace. The case seems to be made up, in spite of individual protests among the Democrats; and the party, in taking Communism and Fiatism to its bosom, has warmed two serpents into life that will sting it to death.

THE NEW BONDHOLDERS.

The proprietorship or ownership of the bonded debt of the United States is undergoing a change. When the bonds were exchangeable only for coin, and coin was at such a premium that it required $1.50, or $1.25, or $1.20, in paper to get $1 in coin, the purchase of a Government bond by persons of small means was comparatively a rare occurrence. Since the greenbacks have approximated to coin value, the purchase of bonds of $500, $100, and $50 have become more frequent, and since the difference between coin and paper has got less than 1 per cent, the purchase of small bonds has rapidly increased. We have already printed the statement of an officer of the Treasury, in which he furnished some interesting figures, illustrating the change in the comparative size of the bonds, and indicating the change in the ownership of the public debt. He takes the case of the first issue of Government bonds in 1862, they being then something of a novelty, and the bonds of 1865, which were offered in exchange of the various forms of temporary securities outstanding, and the new 4 per cent bonds, now issued from the Treasury. He gives the average number of bonds of each denomination, representing each $10,000,000 issued, and the figures compare as follows:

Bonds—	1862. *No.*	1865. *No.*	1878. *No.*
$1,000	7,590	7,460	6,230
500	5,466	3,770	3,140
100	5,670	5,220	19,070
50	4,260	2,960	5,860

The increase of the number of the $100 and $50 bonds, and the decrease of the number of bonds of the higher denominations, indicates that the old bonds of the larger denominations, as they are called in and canceled, are replaced by those of the smaller denominations. The larger bonds are preferred by corporations and by persons and estates having large sums to invest, while the smaller bonds are generally taken by those whose immediate means are represented by the sum of the single bond taken. The number of $100 bonds purchased in 1878 is four times as great as under either of the previous loans, while that of the $50 bonds is twice as great. In 1862 the whole number of $100 and $50 bonds in each $10,000,000 was 7,930, and in 1865 the number was 7,880, while in 1878 the number is 24,930. The large proportion of these bonds will each represent a holder or a family, thus showing the large increase in the number of persons holding a portion of the public debt. The aggregate issue of 4 per cent bonds will probably not be less than $600,000,000, and if the proportion of 24,930 small bonds to each $10,000,000 be maintained, the number of those bonds, each representing an average of one individual, will reach nearly 1,500,000. To this must be added the number of persons holding $100 and $50 bonds of the 4½ per cents and of the 5 per cents, and the probability is that in a comparatively brief time there will be over 2,000,000 of persons or families holding a $50 or a $100 bond of the United States.

That this estimate falls short rather than exceeds probabilities it is necessary only to remember that the deposits one year ago in the savings banks of the country were over $1,200,000,000. One-third, perhaps, of this was in deposits exceeding $1,000 each, but the deposits of the great mass of other depositors did not average over $125. The savings-bank system has since then experienced a serious shock; public confidence has been lost to a great extent; and the tendency is for persons of small savings to put their $50 or $100 in a national bond, which, when registered, furnishes unlimited security both of principal and interest. If the bill authorizing bonds of $25 had passed Congress, a very large class of persons, whose savings do not reach $50, would promptly seek that form of safe deposit. There is no reasonable doubt that the Treasury, if left alone, and permitted to receive greenbacks in exchange for bonds, will be able to retire all the outstanding 6 per cent bonds, and replace them with 4 per cent bonds. Having accomplished that, there will always be a popular demand for a bond obtainable at par, and the issue of 4 per cents, or even bonds of a lower rate, may go on so long as there is a 5 per cent bond outstanding.

The best army to resist Communism, to arrest and punish disorder, to enforce law, protect personal liberty and property, and to maintain national credit, will be the army of three or four millions of persons each representing a family, and each holding, as the savings of his labor and his thrift, a national bond for $50 or $100, or several of such bonds. By these persons the denunciations of KEARNEY and BUTLER against the "lecherous bondholders" will be properly appreciated and as properly and effectively resented. The national debt will be the property of the people, each man holding a share in it, and each man directly and pecuniarily interested in preserving the national credit and the national peace.

THE MONEY OF FRANCE.

The Greenbackers are forever in their speeches referring to the financial prosperity of France, and generally attribute it to a supposed abundance of legal-tender paper money, which paper money they assert enabled France to pay off her indemnity to Germany. We have more than once given the facts in relation to the French monetary system, and now reproduce the statement, and if the fiat-money people can derive any comfort or any support to their views from it, they are welcome. To us the example of France furnishes the strongest proof that the best and wisest policy for any embarrassed Government to pursue is to maintain the whole business of the country on a specie basis as firmly as possible.

The Bank of France was founded and began operations in 1796, with a capital of 30,000,000 of francs. It was a private corporation. Among its privileges was that of issuing promissory notes payable at sight. At that time there were several other banks in France authorized to issue notes. In a few years the affairs of the Bank having been so well managed, it had increased in credit and in capital. In 1803 France adopted its present coinage system, and in the same year the capital of the Bank of France was increased to 45,000,000 francs, or $9,000,000, and the Bank was granted the exclusive privilege for fifteen years to issue bank notes. Three years later the capital of the Bank was doubled, and in 1808 it was required to open branches in the provinces. Branches were opened at Lyons and Lille, but were subsequently closed. In 1808 the Bank obtained many additional privileges, lending the Government 40,000,000 of francs.

Subsequently the Government authorized the establishment of a number of free banks in the provinces, and many of these grew into profitable and flourishing institutions, and between 1845 and 1850 the Bank of France began the work of absorbing all these rival institutions. These branches of the Bank of France are now numerous enough to supply nearly every large town in the country. The original grant of the exclusive right to issue bank notes was renewed from time to time. In 1848 occurred the memorable revolution which overthrew the monarchy of LOUIS PHILIPPE and established the Republic. Though there is no political connection between the Government and the Bank of France, and their relations are purely of a business character, circumstances render it possible, if not necessary, for them to render mutual assistance, and the fact that either can, when necessary, obtain assistance from the other, gives to both that degree of popular confidence which has carried them through so many trials and difficulties. But the revolution of 1848 produced, as was natural, great distrust; the Bank had made large advances to the City of Paris and to the General Government, and there was an immense run on the Bank. Specie was demanded for its notes. All France was convulsed,—the Government in power at the time being merely provisional. The preservation of the Bank was essential to the Government, and so desperate and persevering was the run that to save both the Government and the Bank permission was given to temporarily suspend specie payments. Government being a large debtor of the Bank, the notes were made legal-tender during the suspension. The suspension was of brief duration; a permanent Government was soon established; confidence was restored, and the Bank resumed specie payments in 1851, and with resumption the bank notes ceased to be a legal-tender. The departmental banks were consolidated with the Bank of France, and in 1857 the capital was increased to 182,000,000 francs, and the charter, with the exclusive right to issue bank notes, was extended to 1897.

When the war with Germany began, the outstanding note circulation of the Bank was something in the neighborhood of 1,400,000,000 francs (or $280,000,000); the Government, needing money, authorized an increased issue, and at the close of 1870 the outstanding notes were 1,700,000,000 francs ($340,000,000). In July, 1871, it had reached 2,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000), and before the year was out to 2,400,000,000 francs ($480,000,000). Finally, the sum authorized to be issued was raised to 3,200,000,000 francs ($640,000,000). This increase of the bank-note issues was in proportion to the demand for all sides. Neither is opera necessarily a luxury or an exotic. It is the most popular of all amusements, and the most entertaining form in which music can be presented to the masses. The symphony has but a small and select constituency; the opera is for every one. In nine cases out of ten, the success or failure of a season turns upon the price of the ticket. Just so long as managers have to pay extortionate sums to artists, they will have to demand an extortionate sum of the public, and just so long the opera will be a financial failure. It is a weapon that cuts two ways. If the manager has to pay the leading prima donna $1,000 or $1,200 a night, and three or four other leading artists in that proportion, of necessity the remainder of his troupe must be of poor quality, his accessories mean and tawdry, and his ensembles thin and weak. Between the grasping demand of the artist on the one hand and the flat refusal of the public to pay his prices on the other, the manager must go to the wall. In this lies the whole secret of operatic management at reasonable prices. Opera is not a luxury and can be made to pay, for there is no amusement so popular. When the managers by combination force down salaries, or when opera is subsidized by Government, it will pay. Until such time it will not, and that is all there is of it. Meanwhile, English opera, which is cheap, has the field, although by the same anomaly it is no more English than Italian is Italian.

The only mistake Mr. MAPLESON makes, as it appears to us, is in not commencing his season in Chicago. There is no other city in the country that will pay big prices with so little grumbling, or that can turn out so many people to a first-class entertainment. If Mr. MAPLESON finds any further difficulties in his way, let him make his debut here and draw on Chicago at sight as the only city that is a general exception to the rule we have laid down.

The New York *Evening Post* of the 13th inst. contains some interesting details of the efforts to retain THEODORE THOMAS in that city. A gentleman prominently connected with the movement to keep him informs that paper that he met Mr. THOMAS and Mr. NICHOLS together, and that the latter emphatically declined to release him from his contract, but that if Mr. THOMAS should say that he could not and would not go to Cincinnati, he did not think Mr. NICHOLS would persist in holding him to his agreement. The same gentleman intimated that a fresh obstacle had arisen, however, which appeared to be insurmountable. When the matter of keeping him was first broached, seven wealthy gentlemen of Brooklyn and New York, in business on Wall street, advised his friends to push the matter forward, and promised that as far as the money was concerned it should be forthcoming when needed. The money is now needed, but it is not forthcoming, the seven exhibiting an unexpected degree of backwardness in furnishing the subscriptions. It is a little remarkable, if Mr. THOMAS has any intention of remaining, that, a few days since, upon the recommendation of ERNANI, he signed a contract with PAOLO LAVILLE, a young Sicilian teacher, educated at the Conservatory of Palermo, and favorably known as an instructor and composer, to take the Professorship of vocal music in the Cincinnati College. So far as Mr. THOMAS is concerned, the *Post* says: "When asked what Mr. THOMAS said about the matter the gentleman said that he spoke very little on the subject. He seemed to think that it put him in a very unpleasant position, making it appear that he had used Cincinnati as a spur to New York. When the matter was first broached to him he was much surprised, and said that he would not have left New York if he could possibly have supported his orchestra. He would much rather stay in New York than go to Cincinnati." It is somewhat singular that a man who knows his own mind as emphatically in musical matters should be so wavering in business matters. The upshot of it all will be that some day he will get mad and go to Cincinnati "though the heavens fall."

The Hon. GEORGE GRIMMER, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Oshkosh (Wis.) District against "Dirty-Shirt" BOUCK, turns out to be ineligible on account of not having been naturalized in season. This is an unfortunate blunder, as the nomination of Mr. GRIMMER gave great satisfaction to the people of the district, and promised success. The business of naming a candidate now rests with the Congressional Committee, and they will probably select one of four men, namely: The Hon. E. L. BROWNE, the Hon. D. M. KELLEY, the Hon. R. H. D. POTTER, or the Hon. T. S. ALLEN. Mr. BROWNE is a well-known lawyer of Waupaca County, has been a member of the Wisconsin Senate, and has long been an aspirant for Congressional honors. Mr. KELLEY, of Green Bay, is a popular railroad man, who has been repeatedly elected a member of the popular branch of the State Legislature, and was a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. POTTER has also been a member of the State Senate, and was the putative father of the notorious Granger "POTTER" law of 1873 that caused so much agitation and litigation. Gen. ALLEN served with distinction in the War, was four years Secretary of State, and is at present editor of the *Daily Northwestern*, at Oshkosh. Either BROWNE, KELLEY, or ALLEN would make an excellent and popular candidate, and at this distance from the field of battle it looks as if either of them might be elected over BOUCK. Mr. POTTER will naturally be ruled out, as the railroad influence in the district would be solid against him.

In old pro-slavery times the Southern slaves found from sad experience that the meanest men their taskmasters could employ as overseers were the vagabond Yankees and Northern men who had drifted South to make their fortunes,—straggling carpet-baggers before civil war had coined the definition. Even now the Southern man, in many conspicuous instances, rises up to defend the character of the black. One of the scalawag doctors that went down to Memphis to minister to the fever-stricken patients of that locality, but who speedily returned home, frightened out of his boots, reported that sick white women were forced to accept the services of negro men as nurses, who basely took advantage of the situation. The Memphis *Appeal* indignantly denies this foul charge, and says:

> No such crime has been committed, and white women have not been reduced to the necessity of taking negro men for nurses. The statement is a libel upon the negroes of Memphis, who have acted by us nobly as policemen and soldiers.

A correspondent from Holly Springs (Miss.) has this paragraph in his letter:

> The treat of Father LAUBRY, of New Orleans, who steps into the homes of the poorest and richest, is soon followed by the Rev. BEN BLACK, a colored man, whose service to the sufferers and sick has proved invaluable. The colored people who have so heroically stood by us in our hour of peril are represented by this colored minister of the Methodist Church, who has watched with Christian vigilance the homes of all, without regard to race or previous condition. These two ministers have performed their work well—all honor to them.

It has often been the duty of the men of Massachusetts to come to the front in times of great public exigencies and perils, and to stand like a granite rock in favor of liberty, good government, and the rights of man. They have seldom flinched when a crisis was upon them, and their history is bright and shining with their heroic deeds that have been performed for the benefit of the human race. No other State has had such grand opportunities, and no other State has embraced them with more alacrity or more manly enthusiasm. She is again the theatre of exciting and important events, and again there is a call for the exercise of that philanthropy and patriotism which scorns selfishness and tramples partisanship under foot. All that is mean, disgusting, and threatening in Socialism was made conspicuous on her soil on Tuesday last at Worcester, and to stamp it out at once and forever is the duty of her citizens to-day, as much as it was the duty of the War Democrats in 1860 to aid in quelling the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Men of all parties now who love good order and stable government should "pool their issues" and make common cause against the Dragon, and end his political aspirations once for all.

Mr. JOSIAH A. NOONAN, of Milwaukee, takes the trouble to write a letter to THE TRIBUNE, denying that he has had anything to do with instigating, conniving at, aiding, or abetting the CARPENTER movement in that city. Mr. J. A. NOONAN might have saved himself that trouble. Any one who enjoys the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance need not be informed how perfectly repugnant any sort of political intrigue is to his feelings, and habits, and how unaccustomed he is to manipulating wires and setting up pins.

The attention of Communists and others who sit up nights to curse the "bloated bondholders" and capitalists is invited to the conduct of one of them, Mr. HARRISON by name, who has a large amount of money, over $100,000, loaned on bond and mortgage at 10 per cent interest, in Illinois. Mr. ADDISON GOODELL, his agent, when East a few days ago, represented to him the stringent times, failure of crops, etc., and suggested that a lower rate of interest would be more just, inasmuch as the value of a dollar had materially increased since the date of the loans. Mr. HARRISON acknowledged the "corn," and offered to discount 10 per cent of all interest due, past due, or to accrue, whenever promptly paid. Whereupon Mr. GOODELL suggested that even-handed justice demanded that those who had already been prompt should share the benefit of the offer. This proposition involved the refunding of considerable money already paid by the prompt ones, but, strange to relate, this "Shylock" recognized the justness of this proposition also, and forwarded his check for a considerable amount, refunding 10 per cent of the sum already received. We know of one hard-working, struggling farmer, who received $50 thus returned by Mr. HARRISON. We do not know what church (if any) Mr. H. belongs to, but venture to cite his action in this instance as an example of *practical* Christianity. The truth of this is vouched for by the Lodi *Register*, and we presume is not an exceptional case. The working man's great Apostle and Chief Priest, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who took $140,000 fees in one case, has made no such record in favor of the poor as Mr. HARRISON.

The New Orleans papers state that the largest individual subscription made for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever of that city is that of Baron ERLANGER, of Paris. The Baron was the agent of the Confederate Government for placing its loan on the European market. He married the oldest daughter of the late Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, United States Senator from Louisiana at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and afterwards became the diplomatic agent of the Confederacy in Europe. The three daughters of Mr. SLIDELL all married in Paris, and are beautiful and accomplished women, well known in the fashionable and aristocratic circles of that city. Notwithstanding the relations their father held to the Rebellion, they have never forgotten that they are Americans. It is pleasant for our Chicago people to remember that Baron ERLANGER made one of the largest, if not *the* largest, subscription of any foreigner for the relief of the sufferers by our Great Fire in 1871,—a subscription of $3,000, transmitted through Mr. WASHBURNE, then our Minister to France.

The Butlerites have learned something from the preaching of the red-mouthed Communist, KEARNEY, already. His motto for dealing with the bondholders and capitalists was "Corral the damned rascals and then grind 'em." That is what the KEARNEY-BUTLER delegates did at Worcester on Tuesday with the Democratic State Convention. They "corraled" their opponents and then ground them. The spectacle of a band of burglars breaking into a hall and holding it in defiance of the municipal authorities or the City of Worcester is a novel one for the order-loving and law-respecting people of Massachusetts; but it is only the premonitory flush of that fever which will soon cause the old Bay State to grow sick and red with shame unless she adopts heroic treatment for the disease, promptly and thoroughly.

The doctors still disagree concerning the treatment of the yellow fever, and here comes Dr. H. G. CLARK, and in a communication to the Boston *Medical Journal* says that it is not contagious, and that no disease emanating from malaria is capable of transmission by contagion. He thinks, therefore, that it is to be regretted that during the presence and progress of the dreadful disease in the South and Southwest "any opinion should be announced by leading medical men, or any orders issued by professional authority, which may in any way increase the panic already existing in places which are in communication with infected districts, or the disease of those who are endeavoring to escape from them."

If there is any manhood left in the minds of the Massachusetts Democracy, they must resent the infamous insult put upon them by the BUTLER-KEARNEY-ites, who seized and held their hall in defiance of all the laws of decency and propriety that govern civilized beings. Unless they have degenerated into dogs that are willing to lick the hand that beats them, they will show such a righteous indignation and resentment as will make these mobocrats and Socialists hunt their holes in disgrace.

The Peoria *Democrat* says that "The Republicans of the Springfield District have nominated Gen. JOHN COOK for Congress. The General is popular, and an agreeable, chivalrous gentleman, but BILL SPRINGER is the kind of a man the Capital District needs in Congress." Well, if the people of that district prefer BILL SPRINGER to represent them in Congress to "a popular, agreeable, chivalrous gentleman," we must say that the electors in the Capital District must have very queer tastes.

The Galesburg *Republican* says that three deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Wataska, Ill. Mrs. JOSEPH ROGERS, whose husband died at Memphis on the 6th, arrived at that place on Thursday last, and was immediately taken down with the fever. Her two sons were also taken, and late reports say they have all died of the disease. Wataska is situated in latitude 41 deg. 40 min. north, and is the farthest north the disease has been reported inland.

A Republican club in one of the interior towns of Illinois makes a standing offer of one hundred dollars to any speaker who will address them for one hour and make no allusions to greenbacks, "fiat money," "silver craze," "Ohio idea," nor to the currency question in any form or shape.

Since the Chicago *Times* printed that bogus interview which MATT CARPENTER'S amanuensis prepared for him, and the still more ridiculous one with BLAINE, the exchange papers are careful to head what they copy now from that paper with the provisional remark, "Whether genuine or forged, but most probably the latter."

The Bloomington *Leader* asks Mr. STEVENSON, who is the nominee of both Democrats and Nationals in the Bloomington District, whether he is in favor of the election of the whole "National" ticket, or simply that part of it represented by Mr. A. E. STEVENSON.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has telegraphed the Mayor of Memphis offering his services for the benefit of the yellow-fever sufferers. As if that plague-stricken city had not enough to bear already! Next we shall hear that MARIE BOYER has gone South.

The Indiana Conference has deposed the Rev. GILBERT DE LA MATYR from his Indianapolis charge because he is running for Congress on the Fiat-Democratic ticket. The Conference has acted wisely.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless a fact, that Senator OGLESBY, when a boy, was the best fiddler in the Sangamon bottoms. THOMAS JEFFERSON was a fiddler, too.

The BUTLER crowd of Democratic mobocrats at Worcester did not invoke the Divine blessing on their proceedings. Even KEARNEY was not there to swear.

In 1864 JEHU BAKER beat BILL MORRISON for Congress seventy-six votes: in 1876 he beat him 1,076. Why can't BAKER'S friends do the same thing in '78?

It remains to be seen whether the tribe of BENJAMIN is numerous and powerful enough to gobble the Democratic party of the Old Bay State.

Chinaman must go. The season approaches when a paper collar and a remnant of silk corduroy soiled will bust John's laundry.

The Danville *News* says MALDEN JOHN HARPER, Fiat candidate, is in his pocket.

That was a good too-hoot of the Chicago Owl Club last Sunday,—two thousand and forty-four dollars.

The glass-workers of Pittsburg threaten a strike. If they do, there will be crash.

POLITICAL.

Another Sort of Crowd in Convention at Worcester, Mass., Yesterday.

Harmony and Good Behavior Their Distinguishing Characteristics.

From Which It Is to Be Inferred that It Was a Republican Gathering.

A Ticket Nominated that Will Bury Butler Out of Sight.

Perfect Unity and a Determination to Work Manifested by the Republicans.

Success of Deuster's Pipe-Laying in the Fourth Wisconsin District.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A GOOD TICKET AND A SOUND PLATFORM FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester to-day nominated ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot for Governor, put Speaker Long up for Lieutenant-Governor, and nominated all the remainder of the present State ticket with the exception of Attorney-General Train, who, after long service, retires, to be succeeded by the Hon. George Marston, of New Bedford. The Convention was unusually harmonious, and in strong relief of the Democratic riot of yesterday. All routine arrangements were made beforehand and carried out smoothly. The objection to having things of this sort cut and dried is more than balanced by the saving of time, and, since there was no struggle, no objection was made. Ex-Gov. Claflin presided. Congressman Rice, of Worcester, was Temporary Chairman, and all the Senators and Representatives were present as delegates, except Dr. Loring, of Salem, the illness of whose wife has interfered with his public duties lately. The address of Mr. Claflin was delivered with little animation, and awakened slight response. It was sound but not demonstrative. The Convention was a full one, 329 towns and cities returning 1,284 delegates. Mr. Claflin was doubtless chosen to preside because he is to be the candidate for Congress in a doubtful district. Congressman Rice was made Temporary Chairman because it may give him a little prestige for his desired re-election, and Walbridge A. Field, who was unseated by the Democrats in Congress last spring, was put at the head of the Committee on Resolutions for similar political reasons. The first ballot for Governor was informal, and the delegates voted by passing over the platform between the tellers. Thomas Talbot had 851, John D. Long 266, others scattering. Long's strength being thus fully measured to the satisfaction of his friends, the informal ballot was made formal, and the nomination unanimous. To make the ticket as strong as possible, Long was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by a large majority over the other candidate. No personal bitterness was manifested over these and subsequent rivalries, but all yielded readily, and the party will go into the campaign fully united. Against the party will be the regular Democrats and the Butler men, the latter of whom receive severe censure among all order-loving people throughout the State for their violent capture of the hall yesterday. It is expected with good reason that should the campaign show that Butler is near an election, many regular Democrats will vote for Talbot out of pride for the State rather than have Butler Governor.

In the Convention to-day Gen. Banks and Senator Dawes both spoke briefly. Banks' remarks were standard Republican in tone, but not particularly marked by originality.

Dawes hit Butler hard. He said the Republican candidate was one who inculcated other economy than that of truth and fair play in politics, who does not mistake revolution for reform, who has no record behind him of extravagant and wanton appropriation of other people's money, and who has no amends to make of reputation for failures in the capture of forts by the capture of conventions. He referred to Butler's fee of $142,000 for getting the sailors the Farragut prize money for New Orleans. Dawes urged hard work in the Congressional Districts, for the National Senate is certainly lost to the Republicans after March 4 next, and whatever Republican work is not done by that time will be unfinished forever if the House is lost. The work in the State campaign will have a wide effect in the country, and will be national rather than local.

There was no debate on the resolutions as they were reported from the Committee. The temperance men tried to put a plank in the platform, but they were largely outnumbered by men who, however much they believed in temperance, do not believe the Republican platform is the place for it this year. The financial part, especially that which demanded coin as a basis of the currency, and that coin on a par with the money of the commercial world, was soundly cheered. No other thing called out so much enthusiasm. Those parts condemnatory of Butler were cordially approved, and there was strong sympathy with the support given to the Hayes Administration. The party will go to the people with a strong ticket, a good platform, and excellent prospects of getting a plurality, if not a majority, of the legal votes cast. In this State a plurality elects.

The campaign will begin at once. The Republicans will organize large working committees in the cities and towns, and bring out a full vote. The reserve was over 290,000 last year, and most of it is Republican. The Republican leaders promise to "pour a sheet of flame" over the State now the Conventions are over, and even sharper than the fight for Governor will be that in the Congressional Districts.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled this morning.

Gov. Claflin was chosen permanent Chairman.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions demanding that the corrupt, incompetent, and unnecessary officers and employes intrenched in the Boston Custom-House, and other public officers of the State, shall at once be discharged, and such places as the public good requires be filled with honest, capable, law-abiding citizens.

BALLOT FOR GOVERNOR.

The informal vote stood: Talbot, 851; Long, 266.

Benjamin F. Butler received two votes on the informal ballot that gave Talbot 851, and when Butler's name was read it was received with hisses and laughter. On motion of Nichols, the informal ballot was made formal, and the Hon. Thomas Talbot was declared the nominee for Governor, with but one dissenting voice.

John D. Long was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry L. Pierce for Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Endicott for Treasurer, and the Hon. George Marston for Attorney-General.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report:

We, the Republicans of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, resolve:

First—That the Republican party, inspired by its past, gathers increased courage for the work which remains to be done, renews its allegiance to the high principles which have guided it thus far, and, having preserved the nation's existence, pledges itself to preserve the nation's honor.

Second—That the Republican party is committed to the maintenance of the national credit, and keeping of the public faith with all creditors of the nation. We rejoice that the resumption of specie-payments has been so nearly accomplished. We insist that all lawful means shall be taken to insure such resumption within the time fixed by law; that all paper currency shall be redeemable in coin, at the will of the holder; and that both coin and currency shall be kept at all times at par with the gold-standard of the commercial world. We believe that the American people are too honest to wantonly violate their pledges, are too intelligent to attempt to use as money anything which has neither value in itself nor represents value, and have too much regard for their honor and prosperity to prefer unredeemed and unredeemable promises instead of money which shall pass current at its full face value in every market in the world.

Third—That the refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be carried forward as rapidly as is possible; that the strictest economy in expenditures should be used, and industries of the country relieved from taxation so far as honor, good faith, and necessity will permit; that the civil administration should be maintained in its honesty and efficiency by the Executive Department, which should take the responsibility, which belongs to it, of making nominations to office without dictation or control from other departments of the Government, and should, in the exercise of this power, use some care and good judgment, and demand the same fidelity and devotion to duty that are required in the management of important business affairs, and we will cordially support every measure which shall be needed to raise the Civil Service to the high plane of honesty and efficiency demanded by the Cincinnati platform and the President's letter of acceptance.

Fourth—That, mindful of the condition of industries of the Commonwealth, and of the decline in the values of property and in the earnings of labor and capital, it is the imperative duty of Town and City Governments and of State Governments to use the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs. We demand that the Legislature shall make no new grants of public moneys in aid of private enterprises; that the public indebtedness shall not be increased; that the reduction already made in the public expenditures shall be rigorously continued, and such changes made therein as may be for the benefit of the Commonwealth; that the system of taxation shall be so modified that each person shall contribute only in proportion to what he is worth, to the end that there shall be substantial relief from the existing burdens of taxation.

Fifth—We commend the efficiency and integrity with which all the Departments of the State Government have been carried on, and we denounce as false the charges of mismanagement made against its administration. Although the inflation of the currency has caused extravagance in public and private life, and influenced legislation, without distinction of party, to authorize unnecessary and unwise appropriations, which are not to be repeated, yet the State has been well and honestly governed.

Sixth—That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has prospered for more than two centuries because her citizens have believed that the interest of each is the interest of all, and have labored together for the Commonwealth, and when this union of interest and action, which has endured through seasons of depression and disaster, ceases, her prosperity must cease also. They who would ferment discord by falsely teaching that our community is composed of hostile classes whose interests are antagonistic, are public enemies whose defeat is essential to the public welfare, and should be accomplished by the united efforts of all honest men.

Seventh—That the success of the bold attempt to place an open repudiator in the Executive Chair of this renowned Commonwealth would be an announcement to the world for the first time in her history that Massachusetts wavered in her devotion to honest finance, and is indifferent to the sacredness of the public faith.

Eighth—That the Republicans of Massachusetts will keep all their pledges, and will stand by the President of the United States in his efforts to keep his. We cordially commend the purposes and integrity of his Administration, his firmness in resisting to the limit of his constitutional power all attempts to depreciate the currency or to violate the plighted faith of the nation, and his constant endeavors to promote the restoration of good will, of social and commercial intercourse, between citizens of all ports of the country.

Ninth—That we confidently recommend to the people of Massachusetts the nominees of this Convention as men whose character and ability are a guarantee that they will wisely, prudently, and efficiently administer the Government of this Commonwealth.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

THE MILWAUKEE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WEST BEND, Wis., Sept. 18.—The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Mr. Nixon, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. Gen. Hobart was elected Chairman, and Messrs. Aldrich of Milwaukee, Schneider of Washington, and Ruppert of Ozaukee, Secretaries. Immediately after organization Johnston's name was withdrawn by Argus, of Milwaukee. Deuster was nominated by acclamation and sent for. Hobart, introducing him, said he was a self-made man, who, unaided, had carved out his own fortune; that the conflict for the nomination had been sharp, but Deuster had won openly. He claimed the nomination as a victory for German-Americans, and appealed to the Germans to stand by the nomination, for the reason that Deuster was a German. Deuster, in accepting the nomination, said nothing whatever about politics, referring to twenty-five years of journalism as his record. The financial question was handled as follows:

We believe that all paper money should be based on gold and silver of standard weight and fineness, redeemable in the same at the option of the holders. We believe the Federal Government alone should issue all paper money or currency used by the people. We believe that the quantity of currency should be regulated by the needs of business and the power of redemption. We believe that labor should be protected, and should be made secure in its reward by a sound, stable currency.

After adjournment Deuster made a speech at the Washington House, claiming the largest majority in Milwaukee County it had given for four years. There was neither a crowd nor any enthusiasm during the Convention. Everything had been fixed for Deuster.

EFFECT OF THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—Deuster returned from West Bend with the delegates. A procession of Germans with thirty or forty torches met him at the depot and escorted him to the St. Charles German hotel. A band of music executed a few staves, after which Mr. Deuster appeared on the piazza and made a short speech in German. He did not speak in English at all, notwithstanding several hundred American Democrats had gathered to witness the demonstration. The statements of THE TRIBUNE's correspondence that this would be an exceedingly weak nomination are more than verified by the expressions to-night. The *News*, the only English Democratic paper here, will not support Deuster, at least for the present, but will wait to see what other candidates are in the field. In an interview this evening Dr. Magann, of the *News*, expressed himself emphatically in favor of a movement to elect William Pitt Lynde as an independent candidate. It will be recollected that Deuster and his newspaper bolted Lynde four years ago, when the latter was the Democratic candidate for Congress. It is now thought also that the Greenbackers will nominate George H. Paul for Congress, and it is possible that all the opposition may unite on him. Another name mentioned is that of Gen. E. W. Hincks, who has resided in this county for seven years, as Governor of the Soldiers' Home. He was formerly a Democrat, has been a Republican on war questions, and, by special appointment, went to Cincinnati and was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Convention which nominated Hayes for the Presidency. It is the general belief of the Democrats that Deuster will squeeze through and be elected by the vote of Washington and Ozaukee Counties, while they admit that he is liable to be beaten 2,000 in Milwaukee County.

OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 18.—P. A. Griffith, Greenback candidate for Congress since Grimmer's ineligibility became known, has been investigating his own status, and finds to-day that he is not a citizen either, and is consequently ineligible. Griffith is a Welshman. It is a singular coincidence of affairs when the Congressional candidates of two parties are found to be disqualified. Dr. G. W. Steel, of Appleton, is talked of as a possible candidate on both Greenback and Republican tickets.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Sept. 18.—The Greenbackers to-day nominated a full county ticket. They are so encouraged by the result in Maine, and so confident of success, that it is improbable they will make any concession to the Democrats, and the result will probably be a victory for the Republicans, as the Greenback vote in this county draws from Democratic ranks. The Republicans are therefore well satisfied to have a Greenback ticket in the field.

DANE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 18.—The Dane County Democratic Convention assembled at noon to-day, and made nomination of the following officers: Sheriff, James Stewart, of Verona; County Clerk, Thomas C. Coyne, of Madison; County Treasurer, Charles Hendricks, of Madison; Clerk of the Court, W. W. Cornwall, of Albion; Register of Deeds, A. T. Holum, of Windsor; District Attorney, W. H. Rodgers, of Madison; Surveyor, John Douglass, of Burke; Coroner, John Aries, of Bristol.

The Convention was anything but harmonious; the better class of hard-money Democrats were supremely disgusted, and openly show their dissatisfaction. Their ticket is the weakest possible one they could have nominated. After the nomination of Stewart as Sheriff, and after he had been escorted in front of the President to make his acknowledgments, Judge Vilas, who was President of the Convention, and who is an old resident of the city, asked if the gentleman was the nominee for Sheriff. A strong effort was made to indorse George Fox, Greenback candidate for County Treasurer, but the effort failed. Many Democrats admit the sure success of the Republican county ticket this fall, and openly say they will vote the Republican ticket if the Republican County Convention which meets to-morrow nominates good men, which it is sure to do. The county is from 200 to 500 Democratic, but the nomination of a Greenback ticket has disheartened them, and many admit the dissolution of their party, but swear they will never swallow greenbacks.

LOUISIANA.

FEARED THE NEGROES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The National State Convention met to-day and adjourned, pending the action of the Committee on Credentials. It is rumored that Gen. Beauregard has telegraphed from New York declining the use of his name for the State Treasurership. Possibly the Convention may nominate him anyway, in hopes the General may reconsider his decision. If the Nationals nominate him, he will receive the full Republican vote, which, with that of the Nationals, will make his election sure.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The adjournment of the Republican State Convention is reported to have been the result of the influence of the present State Committee, who desired to retain their power until 1880, and of the Custom-House officials, who were afraid of the resolutions proposed by Buries and other colored delegates, who were determined to denounce Hayes and the Custom-House. The Convention will not reassemble, and the State Central Committee will publish an address, which is delayed by disagreements upon the financial questions, many members contending that the yielding to the Greenbackers will alienate Northern Republicans.

The Republican Congressional Committee of the Fourth District nominated J. Madison Wells. T. C. Anderson leads in the Sixth. Ludeling was nominated in the Fifth some time since.

Castellanos, National Greenbacker, was indorsed by the Republican Congressional Committee in the First District. The Second and Third Congressional Conventions will reassemble in their respective districts. Cullom, National Greenbacker, leads in the Second District, supported by Wells and Anderson, but is opposed by Dibble and other hard-money Republicans.

Parkinson, Greenbacker, leads in the Third District.

Money Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue, is spoken of as the Administration candidate.

THE NATIONAL STATE CONVENTION

assembled to-day. Nearly half of the members are former Republicans, acting with Wells and Anderson and the Custom-House. Four-fifths of the delegates are comparatively unknown men in political circles. It is reported that several communications have passed to and from Gen. Beauregard, who was solicited to submit his name for nomination as State Treasurer by the Nationals, with the assurance of indorsement by the Republican Committee. Gen. Beauregard's friends say he will not allow his name to be used for Wells' and Anderson's schemes, but the Custom-House officials assert that he will accept if nominated.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 18.—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, lately appointed Governor of New Mexico, is in the city, and speaks very encouragingly of the Republican prospects in his State at the October election. He says that the Republicans are certain to obtain control of the Legislature. The canvass is being conducted with the greatest energy and vigor by both parties, and is the most exciting that has taken place for years. The Legislature is the objective point of the contest, as it will elect the successor of Voorhees to the United States Senate. There is no pronounced candidate for the Senatorial succession on the Republican side, although it is generally understood that Gen. Ben Harrison and Godlove S. Orth will contend for the prize if the Legislature is carried by their party. Mr. Orth's candidacy is contingent, however, upon the result of his race for Congress. If successful, as Gen. Wallace believes he will be, a determined effort will be made to elect him to the Senate, and, as he numbers some of the shrewdest and most intelligent workers in the party among his followers, he will prove a very formidable candidate, and one who will not be easily defeated.

SECRETARY SCHURZ,

referring to numerous absurd rumors connecting him with Missuri politics, said to-day that to aspire to the Senate from Missouri with 70,000 Democratic and Greenback majority to overcome was utterly preposterous. He was not so foolish, and had no such expectation or ambition.

IOWA.

The Secretary of War returned this morning, and was busy at the Department all day, not leaving till dark. He thinks the Republicans of Iowa will carry the State as usual, electing their ticket by a large majority, and carrying all the nine Congressional Districts. He expressed his gratification at the generous manner in which the metropolitan press has treated his Iowa speeches.

GEORGIA.

DISSENSION AMONG THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District is still locked, with Harris still leading. The opposition to Harris has proposed every prominent man in the district. Over 700 ballots have been cast, the largest number ever had in the South. There is, however, a division in Harris' councils. They meet again to-morrow, but, if the Convention breaks up, Harris will run independently. This will divide the Democratic vote, and permit ex-Judge Bigbee, of Newnan, a stanch Republican, to run and be elected. He has said he will run if they do. To-night in Atlanta a large meeting of the Greenbackers, composed principally of Democrats, nominated Reuben Arnold for Congress from the Fifth District. This action gives the Republicans a fine opportunity. There may be yet at least one Republican Congressman from Georgia.

OREGON.

SENATOR SLATER.

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 18.—The two Houses met in Convention at noon for the election of a Senator. A majority of the members in each House voted for Slater, whereupon the President of the Convention announced the election of J. H. Slater to the United States Senate for six years commencing the 4th of March next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SENATOR KIRKWOOD.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 18.—The Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, United States Senator, delivered here this evening, in Turner-Hall, a remarkably clear and logical speech on national finances and the currency. In this he vigorously dissected the fiat-money theories, exposing the Communistic tendencies of those doctrines, and showed conclusively that national safety is to be found only in observing national faith, and in maintaining national honor, through a strictly honest currency. The speech created great enthusiasm, as one of the very best delivered in this city this year.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—A caucus of Democratic Aldermen and Councilmen was held in the Council Chamber to-night, at which it was decided to exhaust every means in their power at the ensuing election to obstruct and render nugatory the action of the Election Supervisors appointed by the United States Circuit Court at the request of the citizens.

WOULD REGARD IT AS HIS DUTY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—In response to a call signed by over 5,000 citizens of Milwaukee, asking him to be a candidate for the United States Senate, the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter has replied stating that if elected to the position he would regard it as his duty to accept.

TENNESSEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the National State Executive Committee, East, candidate for Governor on that ticket, withdrew from the canvass. This crushes the National movement in Tennessee.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The Nevada State Republican Convention met at Eureka, Lander County, at 12 m. to-day, effected a temporary organization, and adjourned till 7 p. m.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Col. Horace Scott accepts the Republican nomination for Congress in this district. His letter of acceptance signifies an indorsement of hard money.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Congressional Convention in the Sixth District nominated Andrew Albright.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District have nominated George Peter.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—Prof. A. R. Grote was nominated for Congress by the Greenback Convention.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—In the South Carolina Railroad case to-day, at the conclusion of Mr. Corbin's argument for the complainants, Judge Bond rendered his decision in favor of the complainants for the appointment of a Receiver.

The Judge says: There can be no question that the defendant Company is insolvent. It has mortgaged all its property twice, and now labors under a mortgage debt of near $6,000,000, and finally has made an assignment to a syndicate of the Directors of the road of all its bills receivable and available assets to secure the payment of a loan of $200,000. Its insolvency is apparent. The necessity of a Receiver appears from the fact that the road has a floating debt of nearly $2,000,000, which is being rapidly reduced to judgments, and already this Court has been called upon by injunction to restrain the floating-debt creditors from seizing the road piecemeal, and destroying the security of the mortgage creditors. If a Receiver be not appointed, there will have to issue as many injunctions as there are creditors, for there is no hope that out of the income the present management can pay the floating debt. It is to the interest of the first and second mortgagees that a Receiver be appointed, if for nothing else than to prevent the property of the road, which is security for their debts, from being frittered away in innumerable suits. The parties complainant have the right to the control of this litigation. It is too late for the Trustees under the second mortgage, after the request from the bondholders and refusal to act, to come in after a suit is brought and offer to prosecute it.

In the case of Richard vs. the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, cited at Bar, complainants themselves asked the Court to allow the Trustees to proceed, and the Court complied. But there is no such consent here, and the conduct of the Trustees in delaying so long after a knowledge of this road's complete bankruptcy is at least no recommendation for admission to conduct this suit. The road is bankrupt. The security of this second mortgage is not adequate, it seems to me, for its payment, and the property of the road is liable to seizure at every point by holders of the floating debt. These facts call for the appointment of a Receiver. So far as the injunction is concerned which complainants pray for in their bill, I shall issue it with the modification that it apply only to the second mortgage bonds of the railroad received by defendants as collateral security for debts of the Company, which bonds have been received directly from the Company or its officers.

Judge Bond suggested that parties be named by counsel from which a Receiver would be appointed. Richard Lathers, of New York, was named by complainants' counsel. Respondents' counsel named first, William J. Magrath, present President of the road, when Judge Bond said no officer of the road would be appointed Receiver. Respondents then named Bentley D. Hasell, of New York, and if there was objection to him, they named John H. Fisher, of New York, who was Receiver of the Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad. The Judge said he would announce the appointment hereafter.

THE RECEIVERSHIP BUSINESS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Judge Baxter, of the United States Court, in passing upon an application to allow the Receiver of a railroad to be garnisheed, took occasion to remark that the practice of placing railroads in the hands of Receivers is altogether too common. It had become a great evil. He cited the case of a railroad in Georgia, which cost $15,000,000. The Receiver, who was in charge for three years, issued certificates of indebtedness to the value of $1,500,000, and when the road was sold the proceeds were not sufficient to pay the certificates. In another case, in Detroit, a road cost over $8,000,000. When the road came to be sold, eminent counsel requested the Judge to fix the minimum price for the sale, suggesting that said price should be a sum sufficient to cover the charges of the Receiver and his lawyer. Judge Baxter said he had observed that when a Receiver got possession he generally ran the road for the benefit of himself and his employes, including the attorneys, and he (the Judge) would hereafter see that there should be a reform in his circuit for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders. If the proceedings to sell and realize were not vigorously pushed to a conclusion, he would vacate the Receivership and give the road back to the Company. Great interest is manifested in this deliverance of the Judge by railroad people.

THE ROCK ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 18.—A party of officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, consisting of Hugh Riddle, President; Thomas F. Withrow, Attorney; A. Kimball, General Superintendent; A. Manvell, Assistant General Superintendent; R. R. Cable, Director; J. T. Sanford, Traffic Manager; and A. R. Swift, Superintendent of Telegraph, arrived in the city on a special train last night. They are on a tour of inspection of the Keokuk & Des Moines Road preparatory to taking charge of it under the lease, Oct. 1. Mr. Riddle is authority for saying that Col. Hair will be retained as Superintendent of the leased line, and that there will be no material changes in its management. The party left for Des Moines this morning.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Ex-Judge Enoch L. Fancher and the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont have been formed a Commission, by the British Master of the Rolls, to hear testimony in the cases of the London Banking Association and McHenry against Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway. Attorneys representing both sides are here, perhaps half-a-dozen of them, and the examination of Mr. Jewett was to have been made to-day. The hearings are to be strictly private, by order of the Court. S. L. M. Barlow and H. G. Stebbins are also to be examined.

ITEMS.

The regular monthly meeting of the fast-freight lines running over Vanderbilt's roads will be held at the Gilsey House, in New York, Sept. 25 and 26.

Arrangements have just been perfected to run a through Wagner sleeper daily from this city to Boston via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central, and Hoosac Tunnel Line.

Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone to New York to attend to a meeting of Railroad Managers in New York. It is understood that matters regarding the live-stock traffic will be discussed and acted upon.

The general offices of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad has been removed from Wabash, Ind., to Elkhart, Ind. All business relating to the freight and ticket departments should be addressed to Owen Rice, General Freight and Ticket Agent; all other business to the General Manager.

A railroad company, to be known as the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northwestern Railroad Company, was organized a day or two ago at Ann Arbor, Mich., with a capital stock of $50,000, of which 5 per cent was paid in. The object of the Company is to build a road from Ann Arbor to Pontiac, about forty miles, connecting at the latter place with the Grand Trunk Railway. The road at the Ann Arbor end will connect with the Toledo & Ann Arbor route. The new road will be completed this summer, and connect with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and also with the Hillsdale Road, thus acquiring a Chicago connection. The management of the new road is substantially the same as that which built and controls the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 18.—The strike of the coopers for higher wages, which began here yesterday, came to a sudden termination to-day by their returning to work without the advance.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—The Monongahela River coal-miners held a mass-meeting at West Elizabeth, in this county, this afternoon, the number present being estimated at over 3,000. All the mines were represented. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging coal-miners to organize all over the country for mutual benefit and protection, and to establish a closer union than has ever existed in this department of labor. They also resolved to stand out for 2¼ cents a bushel for mining, the price on which they insisted when the strike took place about a month ago. Several agitators of the Kearney stripe were on hand and attempted to speak, but they were given to understand that they were not wanted there, as their views could not be entertained by honest laboring men. The miners think the bosses will accede to their demands before long.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—The grain-shovelers to-day struck for 50 cents advance for shoveling and 25 cents for trimming. The advance was given, owing to the large amount of grain in port and expected.

SPORTING.

BASE BALL.

The Chicago Club management have arranged for a series of games which will excite more interest than any that have been played here this season. The Chicago team of next season, so far as it has been engaged, will be gotten together and played against the strongest picked nine that can be arranged for at so short notice. The teams will be:

Chicago.	*Opposition.*
Larkin, p.	Healy or McCormick, p.
Flint, c.	Clapp, c.
Start, 1 b.	Croft, 1 b.
Quest, 2 b.	Ferguson, 2 b.
Hankinson, 3 b.	Williamson, 3 b.
Peters, s. s.	Warner, s. s.
Anson, l f.	Harbidge, l. f.
Remsen, c. f.	McKelvy, c. f.
Shaffer, r. f.	Cassidy, r. f.

This will not be so complete as if Williamson and the other engaged man were to play with Chicago, but the former will have to play with the opposition team, or else they will have no third baseman. The other engaged players cannot get here for the games.

These games will be played here to-morrow and Saturday, and will draw two of the largest crowds of the season, as there is a strong desire to see Flint and Larkin work together, as well as to observe Peters in white hose again on Chicago ground.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The exhibition game of base-ball between the Chicagos and Bostons resulted in favor of the former by a score of 12 to 2.

THE TURF.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—Fully 30,000 people were in the vicinity of the track this afternoon, and never before have people become so excited over a horse race as now. The track was in splendid condition to-day, a large force having been kept at work upon it all night.

The 2:26 race was won by Nelia; time, 2:27¼, 2:27½, and 2:30.

The free-for-all running race, 1¼-mile dash, was won by Leroy; time, 2:42; Florence Payne second, Startle third.

The 2:40 race was won by Billy Boy in straight heats; time, 2:32, 2:32, and 2:31¼.

To-morrow Rarus trots, after which will be a free-for-all stallion race, in which Scott's Thomas, Indianapolis, Mambrino General, and Bonesetter will go. Following, there will be a two-and-a-half-mile dash for the Kansas City cup, worth $1,200.

Between heats to-day John Slan trotted Wolford Z a half mile in 1:10.

Charley Green to-night decided to trot Lulu again to-morrow, and, coming after Rarus, will attempt to beat his best time.

CREEDMOOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—In the absence of any foreign rifle team, the American rifle team to-day decided to shoot a walk-over match Tuesday and Wednesday at Creedmoor.

CASUALTIES.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 18.—John Dean, a resident of this city, was on a visit to his brother in Waterman, and yesterday before dinner went out to a pasture to catch a horse, taking a long rope with him. Not returning, a party was raised for search, and last evening his lifeless body, with his clothing all torn from it, was found entangled in the rope, while the other end was fast to the horse's neck. He had met a horrible death. His parents reside in Aurora.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FON DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 18.—A small house in the suburbs of this city was destroyed by fire early this morning, and a crippled ex-soldier, an inmate of the place, was burned to death. His name was George Hewins, a queer, inoffensive man, subsisting upon a pension from the Government. There are strong suspicions of foul play.

SUICIDE.

John K. Underhill, of Chicago, Shoots Himself at Burlington, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 18.—A man apparently 65 or 70 years of age committed suicide at the Union Hotel in this city to-day by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Deceased arrived at the hotel on the 9th and registered as John K. Underhill, Chicago. On his arrival he expressed an intention of going to the Dubuque Fair, but, being ill, gave up the idea and remained at the hotel, which he left but once between the time of his arrival and death. A pistol-shot was heard by parties in the hotel about 7 o'clock, but no attention was paid to it until a servant went to the old gentleman's room about 8 o'clock to wake him, when he was found lying on the floor unconscious, with blood and brains oozing from a pistol-shot wound in his head. He died about half-past 12. On his person was found $56.50 in money and a bank-book showing that he had deposited in the years from 1875 to 1877 $5,800 in New Orleans and New York. Nothing was found to give a clew as to his home or friends. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. No cause is known for the act.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—A considerable part of to-day's session of the Lodge was occupied in discussing its competency to change the minutes where such would affect the result of a vote officially declared. A Representative stated that he had voted on the amendment changing the name of the Grand Lodge, but his vote was not recorded. Had it been, the amendment would have been defeated, as it received a bare constitutional majority. The Lodge refused to grant the privilege on the aforementioned ground. In Committee of the Whole, Past Grand Sire Sander in the chair, a member from the Indian Territory addressed the body, recommending that civilized Indians be admitted to membership in the Order. Alabama asks for a sound system of life-insurance in the organization. California petitions for amended funeral services, so as to provide for suitable ceremony in lodge-rooms, and for permission to hold the degree-of-Rebekah meetings on Sundays. A motion to hold the next session in Jacksonville, Fla., was voted down. Pennsylvania asks for suitable regalia for encampments when in session. Oregon wants permission to initiate unmarried daughters of the fifth degree as members in the Rebekah degree. Amendments to the Constitution regarding the readmission of suspended members, and requiring the concurrence of four-fifths of the members present to alter written work, were indefinitely postponed. This afternoon the Representatives and their ladies, to the number of 400, participated in a water excursion to the historic City of Annapolis, gotten up in honor of the lodge by the Grand Bodies of Maryland, proving a very enjoyable affair. The Naval Academy, State-House, and other points of interest were visited, and the party returned at 9:30.

PARTY CONVENTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ELKHORN, Wis., Sept. 17.—In Illinois and other Northwestern States what basis of representation is approved in apportioning delegates for Assembly District Conventions particularly and political conventions generally? Is representation based upon territory, wealth, population, or electors? And if upon electors, upon the party vote, or upon the total vote? Is the principle of *proportionate* representation generally recognized by the Republican party?

According to Republican party usage (East and West) by what authority is the basis of representation—in an Assembly District Convention, for instance—fixed? And if by a convention of the party in said district, then is it competent for any such regular convention, duly called and properly constituted (upon existing basis), to change, by a majority vote of the whole convention, the future basis of representation?

By answering the foregoing questions in THE DAILY TRIBUNE you may help to promote harmony in the party, and to satisfy the demands of

JUSTICE.

[We have received several letters from different points in Wisconsin, asking substantially the same questions. We do not know that there is any uniform party rule on the subject in that State or in this State. In Illinois, the practice of both parties has been, in calling State Conventions, to apportion representatives among the counties, according to the party vote at the last preceding general election, the State Committee fixing the ratio of votes to a delegate. In county or Congressional or legislative districts, the same principle of representation is generally adopted, the Committee or local authority of the district fixing the ratio. When conventions thus called meet, we suppose the convention, being exclusive judge of the election of its own members, has complete control over the subject, and it is possible may act arbitrarily and unjustly, however bad such policy may be. A convention may, we suppose, fix the basis on which representation in a future convention shall be called, but the future convention, when organized, is not precluded from determining who and how many members it shall recognize. As we said before, we know of no binding law on the subject, thought practice and long usage, if not justice, seem to indicate that representation in a party convention should be apportioned according to the party vote within the district to be represented, the apportionment not to exclude any locality. We decline expressing any opinion on any of the particular cases referred to by correspondents, except in the general way we have stated, though we might add that the more fairly and equitably representation is apportioned the more satisfactory will be the result and the better the harmony of the party preserved.]

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTES.

Frank Lawlor arrived in the city yesterday, and will start for San Francisco this morning in company with Frank Mayo. Poor Frank!

A lady, the wife of a prominent actor, who has been an invalid for a week, was sufficiently recovered yesterday to attend the matinee at Hooley's. Frank Mayo took a seat next to her, and began a dissertation on the genius of Shakspeare. The poor creature had a relapse and was carried back to the hotel.

Gotthold's "Uncle Tom" Combination is meeting with deserved success this week at Haverly's Theatre. The acting throughout is commendable, the scenery good, and the representation of the Southern cotton-field is especially fine. The transformation scene is of itself a thing of beauty; Miss Kate Partington's *Topsy* deserves mention as a clever bit of acting, and so does little Eva Miller's *Eva*. The present *Uncle Tom* is a somewhat heavy personation, and his appearance in the closing scene is apt to strike the beholder as a deft bit of caricature. But the children cry for it all the same.

The sale of private boxes by auction for the benefit to be given at Hooley's to-morrow afternoon for the yellow-fever sufferers took place at the close of the matinee yesterday. The first bid was $10, and it rose to $35, Mr. R. M. Hooley being the purchaser. He made a donation of it, and put the box up for sale again, when it was knocked down to Frank Mayo for $30. Mr. Connors bought the other box for $25. Owing to the fact that there were more ladies than men present, the competition was not quite so lively as had been anticipated, but a respectable sum was gathered after all. The benefit is under the especial charge of the Chicago Club, and everything indicates that it will be a signal success. As already announced, Mr. John McCullough and the company now playing with him have volunteered their services, while Mr. Hooley donates the house free of all expense.

A Dig at the "Strong-Minded."

Albany Argus.

The campaign of the Silly Billy papers on behalf of a woman for President of Vassar College has come to the usual conclusion. A Board of Trustees, composed of stolid and unimpressionable men, has selected as Principal a clergyman, a scholar, an educator of experience, one who has no faith in woman-suffrage, in free-love, or in the theory that God can be judicially superseded by gabble. Vassar will continue to be limited to the narrow idea that American girls should be fitted to become American ladies, and, in due time, American mothers through judicious marriages to husbands whom they will love, honor, and obey.

The friend of temperance and sobriety, Sanfords Jamaica Ginger.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Standard Quality of Burnett's Cologne and Flavoring Extracts have, without an exception, won for them the highest awards for excellence over all competitors, in every exposition wherever they have been placed, for the past twenty years; and to place the cap stone upon past honors, the Tribunal at the Centennial, composed of experienced judges at home and from abroad, join in the popular verdict, and pronounce them "the best in the world."

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair, Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, of Boston, Mass., respectfully inform the public and those afflicted with apparently incurable affections of the Skin and Scalp, that they have succeeded, after eight years of study and experiment, in obtaining by distillation from Vegetable Products, never, they believe, before used in medicine, a purely Skin Specific of the consistence of jelly, which they believe to be an infallible cure for every kind of Skin Disease, from a common Pimple to the worst case of Salt Rheum, Scald Head, or Dandruff.

CUTICURA is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Itch, Ground Itch, Barbers' Itch, Red and Materated Pimples and Blotches, Black Heads, Grubs or Worms, Unnatural Redness of the Nose and Face, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular, Scaly, and Pustular Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin, Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings and Irritations of the Scalp; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Blind and Itching Piles; Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism and Affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. Also, as a Veterinary Specific.

Scrofula, Scrofulous Ulcers, and Glandular Swellings are diseases of the Blood and Bones, and must not be confounded with skin diseases proper as above named. They require both external and internal treatment. CUTICURA externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally have effected some wonderful cures.

CUTICURA is sold by all Druggists, and will be mailed free on receipt of price—50 cents for small boxes; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, and therefore much the cheaper for chronic cases, $1.

Price of Cuticura Resolvent (can be sent by express only), $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Ask for CU-TI-CU-RA, the great Skin Cure.

Wholesale Agents—Fuller & Fuller, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., H. A. Hurlbut & Co., Tolman & King, Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago.

SANFORD'S

Jamaica Ginger

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy,

Is a delicious, harmless, and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dyspepsia, Oppression after Eating, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, prevents sickness from change of food, water, or climate, cures Cramps and Pains, breaks up Colds, Chills, and Fevers in one night. It promotes perspiration, restores the circulation, warms, strengthens, and invigorates the body, quiets the mind and nervous forces, and induces refreshing sleep. For the young, the aged, and the infirm, on land or sea, under all circumstances and conditions, this great panacea of health stands without an equal in the vast and bulky catalogue of the materia medica. Beware of diluted and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for purposes of gain. Never forget to ask for, and insist upon having,

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas.

DRESS GOODS.

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

The Ladies are Invited

TO AN INSPECTION OF

Elegant Novelties!

IN

DRESS and COSTUME FABRICS.

Our stock embraces all the latest and richest productions of the French, British, and American Looms, and is unexcelled in variety, elegance of assortment, and completeness, as it is also unrivaled in INTRINSIC CHEAPNESS.

In addition to large lines of RICH FANCY FABRICS, for Vests, Trimmings, &c., we have an unusual variety of plain fabrics, such as Cashmeres des Indes, Shoodas, Foules, Drap d'Cyprus, Cashmeres, Diagonal Neges, Camel's Hair, &c., &c.

Choice assortment of the new Clan Tartans in subdued effects.

Our popular centre tables contain the best lines of low-priced Dress Goods in the city.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

LACE GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Lace Dept.

Novelties in Laces and Lace Goods.

Pointe Rageuse, Pointe de Brabant, Pointe Genoese, Persian Thread, Duchesse, Valenciennes, and Old Pointe. Also something entirely new in Duchesse and Pointe LOCKETS, Necklaces, Scarfs, Vests, Collars and Cuffs, Hdkfs., and Mandralines.

Lace and Parisienne Veilings in great variety of style and pattern, all of the latest designs, many of which are exclusive patterns not to be found elsewhere.

Always the choicest goods at the lowest prices!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CIGARS.

SAY! We have satisfied the public taste, and hence our success. Go thou and do likewise

SMOKE TIARA 5c CIGAR,

Guaranteed to contain all HAVANA LONG FILLER, and Hand-made.

Manufactured only by M. W. WHEELER & Co., 56 State-st., Chicago.

☞ For sale by all first-class dealers.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of MILLER BROTHERS & KEEP, is this day dissolved by limitation.

All unsettled accounts due the said firm should be paid at once, at their office, No. 16 Lake-st., Chicago.

Either party is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

ALBION R. MILLER.
GEORGE H. MILLER.
WILLIAM F. KEEP.

Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART,

No. 1104 Walnut-St., Philadelphia.

Mme. E. SELLER announces that her SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART has been removed to the above address, where much enlarged accommodation for the classes will be afforded. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 30. Instruction under Mme. Seller and an efficient Corps of Teachers in all Departments of Vocal Music. For full details apply at above address.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY

339 West Adams-st.

An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School. In response to numerous solicitations this school will hereafter be open to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fall Term commences Sept. 2, 1878. Please send for catalogue.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

A LADY

living in retired country town would like to take into her family a few children to Educate with her young daughters. English, German, French, and Music. Refer to the Hon. Wm. Bross.

For particulars apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., 130 Fifth-av., New York.

East Walnut-st. Female Seminary,

Philadelphia, will reopen Sept. 18. Full collegiate course given; also pupils prepared for Harvard examinations. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 1221 Walnut-st.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

Maplewood Institute! For YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known throughout the West for its great beauty of location and superior instruction. Address Revs. C. V. SPEAR and R. E. AVERY, the Principals, for prospectus

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys (30 miles from N. Y.) Rev. S. N. HOWELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Lighter Currency Orders and Smaller Discounts.

Secretary Sherman's Four Silver Orders.

The Produce Markets Less Active---Provisions Weak---Hogs Tame.

Grain Easier, but Closes Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Lighter country orders for exchange and currency, and smaller offerings of city paper for discount, and country paper for rediscount, were the features of business in financial circles. New York exchange sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. Rates of discount at the banks were 6@10 per cent. The clearings were $3,300,000.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SILVER CIRCULARS.

The text of Secretary Sherman's back-track silver circular is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—*The Hon. James Gilfillan, Treasurer United States*—SIR: Some question has been made whether the issue of silver dollars in exchange for United States notes before Jan. 1 next is in entire accordance with the legislation of Congress bearing on the subject; and therefore you will please postpone the execution of the Department order of the 3d instant until further instructions, and withhold from transmission to Assistant Treasurers the order of the 7th. Silver dollars will be issued as heretofore in the purchase of silver bullion, in payment of coin liabilities, and in the mode pointed out in your order of July 19, as modified. With a view to their payment on currency liabilities, you will request that each disbursing officer estimate the amount he can conveniently disburse. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

This circular was followed by another in which 120 National Banks were designated as depositories through which silver dollars are to be put into circulation. Secretary Sherman in two weeks put out four orders on this subject. The first was dated Sept. 3, and provided for the shipment, at the expense of the Government, of silver dollars in sums of $1,000 up to $10,000 to persons depositing legal-tenders, and also for the redemption of National-Bank notes in standard silver. The next order, that of Sept. 7, made a clean sweep of all previous limitations of the use of silver, and was to set in operation on Sept. 16 the full redemption of legal-tenders in silver. On Sept. 13 the orders of Sept. 7 and Sept. 3 were revoked, and the distribution of silver was restricted to the terms of the order of July 19. As the circulation of silver is for the present carried on under this order, it is here given in full.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—For the present, the following-named National Banks [a list accompanies the order] designated depositories of the United States, will be supplied by the Treasury, upon their application, with standard silver dollars from the Mint, free of expense.

It is expected that the coin furnished as above will be put into circulation in exchange for United States and National-Bank notes, in lieu of $1 and $2 notes, by being furnished to public disbursing officers, to manufacturing and other establishments and persons, for use in place of small notes; to other banks and bankers for distribution in like manner by them, and for all purposes as currency; but not directly for the purpose of being used in making those payments to the Government which are required to be made in coin.

The Assistant Treasurers of the United States—except the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco—are also authorized to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults for the purposes approved in this circular.

United States disbursing agents and paymasters who obtain funds for disbursement from Assistant Treasurers or depositories are requested to procure standard silver dollars, when practicable, for disbursement in lieu of small notes.

JAMES GILFILLAN,
Treasurer United States.

TRADE AND THE YELLOW FEVER.

Chicago trade has suffered but little from the yellow fever, as the largest part of our Southern trade is with Texas and southwestern points not reached by the plague. But New York suffers heavily. The papers there report an almost total cessation of their Southern trade. Southern merchants in New York have made up their minds to wait till the fever subsides before making any purchases. The consequence is that no goods to speak of have been sold in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Until the yellow fever gained headway trade had been very good. When business opens, dealers in woolen blankets, beds, ticking, and similar articles, large quantities of which have been destroyed in the infected districts, expect to have big orders. It is encouraging to note that the New York merchants report that the increase in their Western trade has nearly made good the deficit in that with the South.

NEW YORK DISBURSEMENTS OF CURRENCY TO THE WEST.

The New York *World* says:

However welcome the news would be that a healthy trade demand existed for the large surplus which now finds employment only in Wall street and at unprofitable rates, it must be confessed that the time has not yet come. After a loss in three weeks of $6,168,600 in legal-tenders, mostly to the West, the abundance of money seems practically as great as ever, and the improvement in New York exchange at St. Louis and Chicago indicates that shipments of currency to those centres may soon cease, at least for the present.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

The application of the Kansas Pacific Railway to have their second mortgage land-grant bonds placed on the call of the New York Stock Exchange has been granted. The Stock-List Committee has ordered that they be placed on the call, and be called with coupon certificates $157.50, in lieu of the first maturing seven coupons.

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

The stock market in New York, according to the *Herald*, has the encouraging peculiarity that prices retreat slowly under bear pressure, but recover quickly under bull support.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Asked.
San Juan (Colorado)	$ .05	....
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	10.25	....
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	1.25	....
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.)	.55	....
Spring Valley (Nevada)	2.40	....
Dallas (Black Hawk, Col.)	1.20	....
City certificates, 1877	.99½	....
City certificates, 1878	.90	$ .91
Cook County orders (General Fund)	....	.98
Cook County orders (Special Fund)	.88½	.91
Hide and Leather Bank stock	....	.97½
Third National Bank claims	.92	....
German National Bank claims	.75	....
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank claims	.63	....
State Savings Bank claims	....	.10

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 96	$ 98
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	....
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	....	....
Mexican dollars, old and new	88	....
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100@100⅛ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 100@99⅞ on the dollar in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	487
Belgium	518⅛	516¼
France	518⅛	516¼
Switzerland	518⅛	516¼
Germany	94⅛	95⅛
Holland	39⅝	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s of '67	105	105¼
United States 5-20s of '68	106⅝	107⅛
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅜
United States new 5s of '81	105⅜	105⅝
United States new 4½s	103⅛	103⅜
United States new 4 per cent coupons	100⅛	100⅜
United States currency 6s	119⅝	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*108½	*109½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*107
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98½	....
City Railway (South Side)	150	....
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side), ex. div.	117	120
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	....	142½
Chamber of Commerce	....	65
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*104

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Gold sold all day at 100⅜.

Borrowing rates ⅛ and flat.

Governments were lower for new fives.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market this morning was strong in early dealings, but the advance was soon lost, Western Union being conspicuous in the fluctuations. In the afternoon the market was quiet until shortly before the close, when dealings became quite animated and prices advanced ½@1½. Western Union was scarce and loaned up to ⅛ for use.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.

Customs receipts, $252,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $400,000.

Clearings, $8,700,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty-day bills, 482; sight, 486½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107⅞	New 4½s	103⅝
New	102⅝	New 4 per cents	100⅛
Coupons, '67	105⅛	10-40s, reg	106⅛
Coupons, '68	107	Coupons	106⅛
New 5s	105⅛	Currencies	119⅝

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	96	C. C., C. & I.	32¼
Quicksilver	12	New Jersey Central	37⅜
Quicksilver, pfd	32	Rock Island	117⅛
Pacific Mail	17⅛	St. Paul	29⅛
Mariposa	102	St. Paul, pfd	68⅝
Mariposa, pfd	102¼	Wabash	14⅛
Adams Express	104½	Ft. Wayne	98
Wells, Fargo	92	Terre Haute	2
American Express	48⅛	Terre Haute pfd	7
U. S. Express	49⅛	Chicago & Alton	83⅛
N. Y. Central	113⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	101⅛
Erie	13⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	8⅛
Erie, pfd	27	D., L. & W.	53
Harlem	136	A. & P. Telegraph	29⅛
Michigan Central	71	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	124	Chicago, B. & Q.	110⅛
Union Pacific	66⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	15⅛
Lake Shore	67⅜	C. P. bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	80⅜	U. P. bonds	105⅜
C. & P.	80⅛	U. P. Land Grant	106⅛
Northwestern	36⅛	U. P. Sinking Funds	100
Northwestern, pfd	68⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	25
Tennessee new	31⅛	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia 6s, old	24		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	13⅜	Hale & Norcross	14⅛
Alta	14⅛	Julia Consolidated	6⅛
Belcher	10⅛	Justice	9⅛
Best & Belcher	29⅛	Kentuck	7
Bullion	12⅛	Leopard	1⅛
Caledonia	4	Mexican	59⅛
California	13⅛	Northern Belle	10⅛
Chollar	45	Ophir	60
Confidence	8⅛	Overman	16⅛
Consolidated Virginia	14⅛	Raymond & Ely	5⅛
Crown Point	8⅛	Savage	17⅛
Eureka Consolidated	40⅛	Segregated Belcher	36
Exchequer	5⅛	Sierra Nevada	161
Gould & Curry	17⅛	Union Consolidated	110
Grand Prize	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	23⅛

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Gold, 100⅛@100⅜.

Sight exchange on New York at par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½@483½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Consols, money, 94 15-16; account, 95 1-16.

American securities—Reading, 17; Erie, 13⅜; preferred, 31.

United States bonds—'67s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 105⅜.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Rentes, 113f 2½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Union st, 100 ft s of Wright st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 17 (Peter J. Muench to Jacob Muench)	$ 1,600
Oakley st, 190 ft n of West Polk st, e f, 47x125¾ ft (with buildings No. 381 and 383), dated Sept. 16 (Isaac N. Russell to Margaret J. Powell)	6,000
West Taylor st, 168 ft e of Lincoln st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 13 (Julian Taylor to D. A. Titcomb)	312
West Division st, n w corner of Dania av, s f, 124¾x125 ft, dated Sept. 7 (George Olsen to Henry F. Miller)	1,500
Kossuth st, 175 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Charles W. Pardridge to Margaret Mackie)	1,100
West Fifteenth st, 175 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 25x73 ft, dated Sept. 16 (B L. Mansfield to M. Dushek)	450
West Polk st, 120 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Henry J. Jacob to William Gerber)	500
Arnold st, 392 2-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 50x120 ft, with other property, dated Sept. 18 (Isaac D. Pendleton to Mary D. Pendleton)	2,000
Sub-Lot 3, in partition of Lots 12 to 14, Block 70, Original Town of Chicago, dated Sept. 17 (M. J. and F. R. Duck to C. W. Hutchinson et al.)	1,800
N ½ of Sub-Lot 2 in same as above, dated Sept. 17 (C. W. Hutchinson et al. to Martha Duck)	900
West Washington st, 129 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 7½x186 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 17 (C. W. Hutchinson et al. to Ann A. Duck)	900
West Washington st, 121 9-10 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 7½x186 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 17 (Martha Duck to Ann A. Duck)	900
West Washington st, 121 9-10 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 15x186 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 17 (Ann A. Duck to Mary J. Duck)	1,800
Swift place, 175 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 25x105 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Albert Crane to Charles A. Stott)	1,090
Campbell av, 82 ft s of West Van Buren st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 16 (S. B. Chase to M. J. Frawley)	1,000
Augusta st, 136 ft w of Noble st, n f, undivided ¼ of 25x127¾ ft, dated Sept. 9 (H. Falkenberge to P. Falkenberge)	700
Wabash av, 116 ft n of Adams st, w f, 20x180 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Mary J. Fleetwood et al. to J. Seely Wallace)	10,500
Purple st, 22 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 22x80 ft, with building No. 66, dated Sept. 18 (John Stephen to Carl Krause)	1,400
Elston av, 246 7-10 ft n of North av, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Sept. 2 (Edward Lawrence to John C. Kelch)	1,000
Forquer st, 413 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x103 6-10 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (Carsten Bartels to J. Wenzinger)	1,800
South Park av, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts, e f, 62½x180⅓ ft, dated Sept. 18 (Joseph Matteson to John H. McAvoy)	6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wabash av, 300 ft s of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x160 ft, dated Sept. 14 (Joseph Becker to John H. McAvoy)	$ 2,500

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for September delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$ 8.50	$ 8.50
Lard	6.67½	6.62½
Shoulders, boxed	4.55	4.60
Short ribs, boxed	6.15	6.00
Whisky	1.07	1.07
Wheat	86⅛	86⅜
Corn	35⅛	36
Oats	19⅛	19
Rye	45⅛	45⅛
Barley	1.05	1.05
Live hogs	3⅜@4⅛	3⅛@4⅜
Cattle	2⅛@5⅛	2⅛@5⅛
Gold	100 3/8	100 3/8
Consols	94 15-16	94 15-16
Sterling exchange	481	481

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	6,551	10,817	6,412	7,454
Wheat, bu	216,439	138,734	113,479	185,642
Corn, bu	183,568	246,436	104,934	102,456
Oats, bu	59,703	90,214	25,121	63,606
Rye, bu	18,620	20,500	1,600	1,151
Barley, bu	66,301	44,393	16,766	13,827
Grass seed, lbs	276,450	248,578	140,578	144,721
F. seed, lbs	1,396,947	999,080	1,278,875	1,387,000
B. corn, lbs	47,345	20,000	32,040	1,000
C. meats, lbs	92,100	61,325	1,204,473	441,880
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	100
Beef, brls	70	23	16	90
Pork, brls	198	....	460	368
Lard, lbs	20,700	80,000	153,195	120,750
Tallow, lbs	12,515	23,297	28,702	....
Butter, lbs	143,933	325,344	96,445	232,780
Live hogs, No	17,590	11,609	3,933	2,974
Cattle, No	5,000	3,133	976	260
Sheep, No	591	854	407	411
Hides, lbs	92,430	135,053	114,340	148,060
Highwines, b'ls	....	50	50	25
Wool, lbs	46,635	41,357	106,040	143,040
Potatoes, bu	1,367	3	21	....
Coal, tons	2,885	9,000	1,652	1,360
Hay, tons	20	40	22	....
Lumber, m ft	3,416	8,744	3,555	2,885
Shingles, m	360	3,901	200	1,310
Salt, brls	490	8,906	4,181	1,675
Eggs, pkgs	482	458	....	529
Cheese, bxs	3,662	5,533	1,630	2,824
G. apples, brls	1,217	1,333	....	40
Beans, bu	....	47	....	....

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 4,951 bu wheat, 2,154 bu corn, 625 bu oats, 398 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 27 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 1 red, 60 cars No. 2 red, 17 cars No. 3 winter, 4 cars rejected (115 winter), 66 cars No. 2 spring, 113 cars No. 3 do, 36 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (216 spring wheat); 55 cars high-mixed corn, 199 cars No. 2 do, 64 cars rejected, 1 car no-grade (319 corn); 10 cars white oats, 41 cars No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected (68 oats); 31 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 64 cars extra No. 3 do, 19 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 8 cars feed (98 barley). Total, 852 cars, or 332,000 bu. Inspected out: 61,979 bu winter wheat, 68,558 bu spring, 44,231 bu corn, 63,527 bu oats, 852 bu rye, 2,898 bu barley.

A letter from Moultrie County, in this State, tells that new corn is being delivered at the railroad stations there at 20c per 80 lbs to distillers.

Big receipts of flaxseed are acting with "crushing" effect on prices.

Some people are advertising to sell corn in Canada at an unusually low price per bushel, but add in a foot note that the bushel is 45 lbs. It is rather a thin bushel, but the figures are claimed to be a printer's mistake.

A correspondent wants to know why the French people have been so foolish as to buy wheat in the United States without consulting the wiseacres who knew all the time that the French aforesaid would lose money.

Gust Schuelle & Son, of Berlin, write that stocks of common European butter are large, and that the influence of American butter in that market is becoming more and more perceptible. It is in good demand, but the packages, as they come to hand, are generally in bad order, which should be remedied. Quotations on do are 75@85 marks banco.

The early reports here yesterday from Toledo made the figures of wheat receipts large enough to cover the movement of two days instead of one. Prices slightly weakened here in consequence, but recovered when the mistake had been corrected.

The leading produce markets were rather slow yesterday, except wheat, and steadier. Provisions were dull, wheat firmer, oats weak, and corn exhibited little change. The receipts of grain were smaller than the recent average, but the outward movement was also light, shippers having held off for lower freight rates.

Dry goods continue active, firm, and unchanged. There was a well-sustained movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the market was firm as previously quoted. There was a quieter feeling, but no decline in sugars. Coffees and teas were firm at fully previous prices. In the dried-fruit and fish markets the changes were unimportant. Butter was freely ordered by the city and Eastern trade, and was firmly held. The cheese market remains in an unsatisfactory condition. The continued depression in Liverpool and New York keeps buyers out of the market, and to move round lots holders would be obliged to freely shade former asking prices. No changes were developed in the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood market. Oils were in good request and were generally steady.

The sales of lumber were again fair, the shipments up to the recent average, and the market was steady. The cargo supply was small, and nothing of consequence was done. The fleet is expected daily. Wool and broom-corn were selling in small lots, and both were easy, the last-named being quoted lower. Seeds were quiet and easy, flax being lower in consequence of free offerings. Hops were quiet. Hides were in good demand and steady. The hay market continues quiet, the city being supplied by the farmers of the surrounding country, and the shipping inquiry for pressed hay is still light. Green fruits were in good request and steadier. Poultry weakened under larger supplies.

Lake freights were rather quiet, and steady at Tuesday's figures, 3¾c being bid and 4c asked on corn to Buffalo. In the afternoon they were firmer and active. Room was taken for 68,000 bu wheat, 361,000 bu corn, 58,000 bu oats, 65,000 bu rye, and 10,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 14½c and 15½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 16c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 14¼c on wheat and 13c on corn.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Sept. 18.—Receipts—Flour, 12,553 brls; wheat, 234,484 bu; corn, 43,900 bu; oats, 36,720 bu; corn-meal, 748 pkgs; rye, 13,090 bu; barley, 2,200 bu; malt, 2,050 pkgs; pork, 112 pkgs; beef, 2,905 pkgs; cut meats, 1,272 pkgs; lard, 905 pkgs; whisky, 348 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 190,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu; rye, 89,000 bu.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Sept. 14, 1878.	Week ending Sept. 15, 1877.
Flour, brls	75,000@ 80,000	70,000@ 75,000
Wheat, qrs	290,000@295,000	215,000@220,000
Corn, qrs	145,000@150,000	100,000@105,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	216,439	113,479
Milwaukee	44,000	1,000
New York	234,000	190,000
Detroit	49,587	53,219
Toledo	88,000	58,000
St. Louis	65,000	8,000
Baltimore	130,700	202,000
Total	807,726	625,698

The receipts of wheat Tuesday were 211,034 bu in Chicago, 70,480 at Milwaukee, 120,000 at St. Louis, 35,154 at Detroit, and 131,000 at Toledo. Total, 567,668 bu. The corresponding day one year ago Chicago received 188,212 bu, and Milwaukee 364,612 bu. Total, 552,824 bu. Do these figures show that the wheat movement is very much larger than usual?

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Executive Council of this body met in Portland, Me., on the 3d inst., and adjourned on the 5th. H. A. Hill, the acting Secretary, has issued a circular from which we extract the following:

Congress not being now in session, the time of the Council at Portland was given for the most part to the consideration of plans for promoting the future efficiency of the Board, and for extending its influence. To secure these ends, it was determined that a special and vigorous effort should be made to bring within the membership all the commercial boards and chambers in the United States. It was the unanimous feeling, that in view of the very hopeful and encouraging promise of improvement in general business, which, after the depression of the last five years, is beginning to dawn upon the Nation, the assistance of the National Board of Trade would be required, even more than it has been during the last decade, as representing the local organizations, and, through them, the prominent and active business men of our cities and centres of trade, transportation and manufacture, in all legislative and other measures looking to the advancement of our material prosperity, and its permanent maintenance upon sound and stable foundations. No organization less widely and favorably known than the National Board of Trade, and no commercial convention called temporarily in behalf of some local or special interest can reasonably expect to exert a powerful and successful influence at Washington, or to give such authorized and emphatic utterance to the united voice of those engaged in the internal and foreign commerce of the country as shall be heard and heeded by Congress and the Executive. It is conceded on every hand that the National Board of Trade has done much valuable work hitherto, which could not have been done so well, if at all, but for its agency; its opportunities for the future are likely to be no less important and impressing than those of the past have been, and it is hoped they will be met with at least equal promptness and energy.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store Sept. 14 at several points:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	1,444,785	3,384,791
Milwaukee	424,952	15,495
New York	1,033,000	1,464,000
Baltimore	684,178	190,429
Philadelphia	288,463	207,163
Boston	108,120	469,063
Oswego	160,000	185,000
Buffalo	462,068	786,043
Detroit	583,583	6,759
Toledo	684,500	449,200
Montreal, 1st	114,200	167,865
Toronto, 1st	21,623	400
Kansas City	139,802	71,807
St. Louis	573,218	282,290
Indianapolis	114,000	28,500
Peoria	1,575	80,202
Duluth	150,000	....
Albany	75,000	32,000
Afloat in New York	1,400,000	250,000
On New York canals	2,114,553	549,895
Lake shipments	2,485,270	2,162,638
Rail shipments	552,124	206,170
Total	13,579,072	11,016,204
Previous week	13,805,692	11,537,672
Decrease	226,620	521,468

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Sept. 18: Field, Leiter & Co., 17 cases dry goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 9 cases dry goods; F. W. Hague & Co., 50 barrels bottled ginger ale; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Charles Gossage & Co., 4 cases dry goods; Moseback & Humphrey, 200 drums caustic soda; R. H. Law, 66 casks grease; Burley & Tyrrell, 6 packages earthenware, china, etc.; Schweitzer & Beer, 6 cases toys fancy goods; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 21 cases toys and fancy goods; Barnum Brothers, 33 cases toys and fancy goods; Mandel Brothers, 3 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 1 case piano-covers; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 1 case brushes. Collection, $9,195.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tame and tended downward. The market was depressed by liberal receipts of hogs which are apparently coming in because holders do not care to risk loss by cholera. The warm weather makes it difficult to handle them without ice, and as that commodity now costs about $10.00 per ton its use is out of the question, except in one or two cases where contracts have been made for its supply at less than the price now current. There is a better demand from the South, and a better trade is expected, but a good many holders seem to have grown tired of waiting for it, thinking they can buy in presently at lower figures.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active and easier, but not specially weak. The market early was 5c per br higher, declined 10c, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 750 brls spot at $8.55; 12,750 brls seller October at $8.45@8.55; and 7,500 brls seller November at $8.55@8.62½. Total, 21,000 brls. The market closed tame at $8.50@8.55 spot; $8.47½@8.50 for October; $8.55@8.57½ for November; and about $8.30@8.35 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was rather freely offered, and declined 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were 500 tcs spot at $6.62½, 4,500 tcs seller October at $6.62½@6.67½, 1,750 tcs seller November at $6.60@6.65, and 500 tcs seller the year at $6.50. Total, 7,250 tcs. The market closed dull at $6.62½@6.65 for spot, $6.62½@6.65 seller October, $6.60@6.62½ seller November, and about $6.50 seller the year.

MEATS—Were easier, but moderately active. There was a fair shipping demand, partly on Southern account, and probably more transactions than were made public, but the orders were limited to low figures. Sales were reported of 520,000 lbs short ribs at $5.80 spot and $5.72½@5.77½ seller October, 200 boxes do at $6.00 spot, 220 boxes shoulders at 4½c, 20,000 lbs long clears at $5.70, and 150 tcs choice sweet-pickled hams at 10c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$4.45	$5.80	$ 5.70	$6.02½
Boxed	4.60	6.00	5.90	6.20
September, boxed	4.60	6.00	5.90	6.20
October, boxed	4.60	6.00	5.90	6.20

Long clears quoted at $5.72½ loose and $5.90 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.75@6.25 boxed; long-cut hams, 9@9¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 9@9¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7¼@7⅜c for same averages; green shoulders, 4c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5¼c for shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c for short ribs, 6¾@6⅞c for short clears, 10@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 4@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.50@9.00 for mess, $9.50@10.00 for extra mess, and $18.00@18.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¾@6⅞c for city and 6¼@6⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was tame and easy. There was not much demand, and some holders were willing to shade prices in order to sell, though wheat was not weak. Sales were reported of 525 brls winters, partly at $4.75; 120 brls low do at $3.00@3.37½; 1,340 brls spring extras, partly at $4.25; 175 brls spring supers at $2.50@2.75, and 225 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,385 brls. The following was the range of quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $5.25@5.50; fair to good brands of white winters, $4.25@5.00; good to choice red winters, $4.50@5.00; prime to choice springs, $5.00@5.50; fair to good springs, $4.00@4.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.50@5.00; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; patent springs, $7.00@10.00; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was quiet and steadier. Sales were 30 tons at $8.00 per ton on track, and the same free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Was nominal at $13.75 per ton on track.

RYE FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at $11.00 free on board car.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, though tame at times, and ruled firmer. The market declined ⅛c, advanced ⅝c, and closed ⅛c higher than the latest quotations of Tuesday. The British markets were quoted easier, and New York was dull and lower, but our receipts were again smaller, and the market was probably held to a great extent by the privilege trades of the previous afternoon. There was not much demand, but holders were firm on futures, partially because the percentage of No. 2 in the current receipts continues to be very low. The shipping inquiry was light, and the purchases of No. 2 seemed to be mostly made to carry against contracts for next month. Seller October opened at 87@87⅛c, advanced to 87⅝c, sold down to 87¼c, and improved to 87⅜c, closing at 87⅝c. Seller November sold at 88@88⅜c, closing at 88½c. Seller the month ranged at 85¾@86¼c, closing at the outside. The year was almost nominal at September prices. Car-lots of No. 2 gilt-edged receipts closed at 80⅜c, and No. 3 at 76¼c. Spot sales were reported of 40,000 bu No. 2 spring at 85¾@86½c; 45,000 bu No. 3 at 75@75½c in Nutt's, and 76@76½c elsewhere; 11,000 bu rejected at 58⅛@59½c; and 17,000 bu by sample at 56@80c. Total, 113,000 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at 92c on track.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate request, and a shade firmer, closing strong in sympathy with spring, though apparently the purchases were made chiefly to carry into next month. Seller October was quiet at about 90c, and September at 88⅛@89c, closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 red at 89@89¾c; 60,000 bu No. 2 at 88⅛@89c; 3,400 bu No. 3 at 84½c; 400 bu rejected at 73c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 75@88c. Total, 69,200 bu.

CORN—Was rather quiet in the aggregate, and easier, declining ⅛c, and closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Tuesday. The market was generally steady. The British markets and New York were easier, and the weather in the West continues good for corn, but our receipts were relatively small, which made the volume of current offerings rather light. There was not much shipping demand, except for rejected, and receipts of No. 2 which would carry into October commanded ¼c premium over regular. Shippers were still dissatisfied with asking freight rates, and not disposed to operate freely. Seller October opened at 36½c, sold at 36⅝c, receded to 36⅜c, advanced to 36½c, and closed at 36⅝c. Seller November sold at 36¾@37⅛c, closing at 37c. Seller the month ranged at 35⅝@35⅞c, closing with regular at 35⅞c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 and high mixed closed at 36c, and rejected at 34c. Spot sales were reported of 262,800 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35⅜@36c; 36,400 bu rejected at 33¾@36c; and 9,200 bu by sample at 33@39c on track. Total, 308,400 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, declining ⅛c under free offerings. Futures were rather slow, and so were cash oats, except gilt-edged receipts, which commanded a premium of ½c over regular, and were taken to carry against October sales. Cash oats were in limited request for shipment. New York was quoted firmer, and the local receipts were only fair. October sold at 20⅛@20¼c, and November at 21⅛@21¼c, both closing at the inside. Seller the month was quiet at 19@19⅛c. No. 2 closed at 19@19¼c, and gilt-edged do at 19½c. Cash sales included 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 19⅜@19½c; 35,800 bu No. 2 at 19@19⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 17c; 10,200 bu by sample at 18@23c on track, and 12,600 bu do at 18@25½c free on board. Total, 63,400 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand for local use and shipment, and steady. No. 2 sold at 45½c and rejected at 41c. October sold at 46½c. The offerings of futures continue light. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 400 bu rejected at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 42c on track. Total, 11,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was more active, opening strong at an advance of 2½c per bu, but free offerings caused buyers to hold off, and the market soon broke, closing weak and about ½c below the latest quotations of Tuesday. The receipts were again large, and extra 3 declined ½@1c, with a fair inquiry from shippers. The lower grades were weaker in sympathy. Good samples were taken by consumers, October opened at $1.10 and closed at $1.07. November sold early at $1.12 in a transfer, and the latest quotation was $1.09. No. 2 closed at $1.05. Extra 3 was easy at 57½c, and in A., D. & Co.'s at 59c. No. 3 was slow at 38@40c; and feed at 30@32c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at $1.06; 21,600 bu extra 3 at 57½@59½c; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 38@40c; 13,600 bu by sample at 31c@$1.10 on track; and 2,400 bu do at 35@60c delivered. Total, 47,200 bu.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—50,000 bu at 87⅝@87¾c for October.

Corn—85,000 bu at 36⅝@36¾c for October, 37@37⅛c for November, 35¾c for December, and 35⅛c for the year.

Mess pork—250 brls seller October at $8.50.

LATER.

Wheat was ¼c higher, advancing sharply under a brisk demand from shorts. October sold at 87⅞@88⅛c and closed at 88@88⅛c. November sold at 88⅛@89c, and closed at about 88⅞c.

Corn was ⅛c better, selling at 36¾@36⅞c, and closing at this range. November sold at 37⅛@37¼c, closing at the inside.

Oats were quiet, at 20⅛c for October and 21⅛c for November.

Mess pork was stronger. Sales were made of 1,750 brls, at $8.50@8.52½ for October and $8.60 for November.

Nine charters were made in the afternoon, at 4c for corn and rye, and 4¼c for wheat, the capacity amounting to 45,000 bu wheat, 28,000 bu rye, and 216,000 bu corn.

The afternoon strength was partially due to the rumor that Russia had decided to keep large armies in Bosnia and Roumelia, which gave rise to apprehensions of more war in the Old World.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $8.50@8.52½ for October, and $8.55@8.57½ for November. Sales 250 brls at $8.52½ for next month.

Lard was quiet at $6.62½@6.65 for October.

Short ribs were easier, sales being made of 100,000 lbs at $5.70@5.72½ for October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—The market is slow and easy under increasing offerings of new corn. The pleasant weather has improved the outlook for the late crop, and the production in this State will probably exceed first estimates. The medium to choice grades are quoted at 3¾@5c, and lower at 2@3½c.

BUTTER—The market was firm and unchanged. Not enough choice table butter is coming forward to meet the current demand, but of other grades the supply is ample. Quotations remain as before: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 11@13c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—Met with a fair inquiry at steady prices. We again quote as follows: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 20@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Trade was unimproved. The Liverpool quotation is 42s, which is the lowest point yet reached, and New York is dull and depressed; consequently shippers and exporters were doing but little, and it was found a difficult matter to maintain former rates. Stocks here and at the country are large and increasing. We now quote: Full cream, 7@7½c; part skim, 6@7c; low grades, 3@5c.

COAL—The market was dull at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.25; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand and generally steady. Quinine is firm under a steadily increasing demand, with moderate supplies in market: Acid, citric, 75@80c; acid, tartaric, ℔, 25-℔, 49@52c; ammonia, carb, 20@25c; axle-grease, ℔ doz, $1.00@1.25; borax, refined, ℔, 9@12c; blue vitriol, ℔, 10@12c; cream tartar, pure, ℔, 33@35c; cochineal, Honduras, ℔, 75@80c; chloroform, ℔, 85c; glycerine, bulk, ℔, 17@25c; gum arabic, picked, 50@60c; gum arabic, sorts, 25@35c; gum camphor, ℔, 28@33c; gum opium, ℔, $5.00; gum shellac, ℔, 30@45c; iodine, ℔, $5.40@5.50; morphia, sulph., oz, $3.50@3.75; oil, castor, 95c@$1.10 ℔ gal.; do, lemon, $2.35; potassa, chlor., ℔, 23@25c; potassium, iod., ℔, $3.75@3.85; quinine, sulph., oz, $4.00@4.25; red precipit, ℔, 85@90c; root ipecac, powd., ℔, $1.50@1.60; root, rhei., E. L., powd., ℔, $1.25@1.50; salts, Epsom, ℔, 2¼@5c; silver cryst., oz, 95c@$1.00; soap, Castile, gen., ℔, 9@12c; sulphur, ℔, 4¼@6c; sassafras bark, 10@12c; canary seed, 4@5½c per ℔; hemp do, 3½@5c per ℔.

EGGS—Fresh packages brought 13c and candled lots 11@12c. The condition of the receipts is improving.

FISH—Trade was all that could be expected at this stage of the season, and the market remained steady at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish per ½ brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; do, No. 2 shore, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay, $7.00@7.25; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.50; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; family kits, 75c@$1.10; George's codfish, extra, $5.25@5.50; summer-cured do, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do round, brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; Holland herring, $1.25@1.35; smoked halibut, 8@9c; scaled herring, per box 30c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was fair and prices were steadily held for most lines. We again quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@6c; figs, layers, 10@14c; Turkish prunes, 6¾@7¼c; raisins, layers, $1.85@1.90; London layers, $1.95@2.15; loose Muscatel, $1.85@2.00; Valencias, 8@8¼c; Zante currants, 4½@5½c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2¼@3½c; Ohio, 3@3½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 6½@7c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Tarragona, 18@19c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 13@14c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5¾@6c; Texas pecans, 7@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5@5½c; Tennessee do, 5¾@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are doing a little better. The stock has been reduced, and the later receipts are in better condition than the earlier offerings. Peaches were steady, and fine fruit scarce and firm. Other varieties were steady: Apples, $1.25@2.00 per brl; grapes, 40@60c per basket; Concord do, $2.00@2.25 per case; Delaware do, $2.75@3.00; pears, 30@65c; plums, 50c@$1.25 per basket; gage do, $2.00@2.50 per ½-bu box, peaches, 50c@$1.00; oranges, $8.50@9.00 per box; Porto Rico do, $12.00 per brl; lemons, $8.50@9.50 per box; California pears, $3.50 per box; do grapes, $5.00@6.00 per crate of 40 lbs; watermelons, $5.00@9.00 per 100; muskmelons, 25@40c per dozen.

GROCERIES—The sugar market was rather less buoyant, but prices were not appreciably lower. Coffees were active and firm. There was a satisfactorily active general demand, and former quotations were uniformly well sustained:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7¾c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c; Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 28@30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@20c; good to prime, 18@18¾c; common to fair, 15½@16½c; roasting, 14½@15c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¾@10⅞c; crushed, 10½@10⅝c; granulated, 10¼c; powdered, 10½@10⅝c; A, standard, 9¾@9⅞c; do No. 2, 9⅝@9¾c; extra C, 9¼@9⅜c; C No. 1, 9@9⅛c; C No. 2, 8¾@8⅞c; yellow, 7⅝@8⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Was steady and quiet. The offerings of pressed hay continue light. The following quotations are given: No. 1 timothy, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 do, $6.75@7.00; mixed do, $8.50; upland prairie, $7.00; and No. 1, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were in good request and steady. The supply is increasing: Cured hides, 8c; do heavy, 7½c; do damaged, 6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40@45c; do flint, 14½@15½c; dry-salted, 11@12c; green city butchers', 6¾c; steers, 7¾c.

HONEY—Choice comb is quoted at 15@16c, and fair at 12@14c. The offerings are liberal, and the sales light.

HOPS—Were quiet at 12@15c per lb. The receipts continue small, only a few exhibition samples having been received from Wisconsin and New York.

OILS—Turpentine, carbon, and linseed were firm. Lard was easy. Other oils ruled about steady. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 11¾c; carbon, Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 13¼c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 16¾c; Michigan, legal test, 20¾c; Elaine, 18¼c; extra winter strained lard oil, 70c; do ice-pressed, 64c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 34c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

LEATHER—Business is gradually reviving, and the market occupies a firmer position than during the earlier weeks of the season. Based upon the cost of hides, the present price of leather is unwarrantably low, and the tendency therefore is upward. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.00	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo slaughter sole	25@ 29
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85		
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	24@ 28
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 1	21@ 23	"B. A. G. D." sole	22@ 25
Upper, No. 2	18@ 20		
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 26

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.15@2.00	Kip	85@1.15

POTATOES—Early rose were quoted at 45c per bu on cars, and at $1.60@1.65 per brl on the street. Sweet potatoes were steady at $3.00@3.50 for Jerseys, and $2.50 for Southern.

POULTRY—Was easier, the offerings being liberal, with no corresponding gain in demand. Fine chickens were quoted at $3.25@3.50, and the average at $2.50@3.00. Ducks sold at $2.25@2.50. Turkeys were quoted at 7@8c. Prairie chickens were in request at $3.50@4.00.

SALT—Continues in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.10; dairy, per sack of 240 lbs, $1.50; do, per brl, $1.30@2.00; Ashton, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Timothy was in moderate demand and steady. The offerings were inferior, but smaller than hitherto, and orders were filled at recent prices. Sales were made at $1.00@1.18, prime closing at $1.14@1.15. Clover sold at $4.60@4.65 new, and $4.25@4.55 old, closing steady. Flax declined under large receipts, selling at $1.28@1.32, and choice at $1.33@1.34. October flax sold at $1.31.

TEAS—Met with a fair inquiry, and were quoted steady and unchanged:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Was dull at $5.50@6.00 for beech, and at $6.50@7.00 for maple, delivered.

WOOL—This market exhibited no change, the orders being small and few. The Boston *Shipping List* reports a fair trade at recent prices, and quotes Michigan X and medium wool at 35@37c, against 45@48½c at the same time in 1877, and washed, combing, and delaine at 35@44½c, against 45@55c in the preceding year. We quote: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 21@23c; fine do in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub-washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado fine and medium, 23@26c; do coarse, 15@18c.

WHISKY—Was in good demand, with no change in prices. Sales were reported of 200 brls on the basis of $1.07 per gallon for raw. Peoria was quoted at $1.05½, Cincinnati at $1.06, and New York at $1.10.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,023	7,012	319
Tuesday	5,019	17,684	591
Wednesday	4,800	17,000	3,000
Total	14,842	41,696	3,910
Same time last week	12,456	29,649	3,705
Week before last	12,521	42,531	7,954
Shipments—			
Monday	438	2,801	205
Tuesday	976	3,933	407
Total	1,414	6,734	612

CATTLE—Beyond the fact that there was a little more life in the trade, there was no noticeable improvement in the position of the market. The receipts were only a little less than for the previous day, nor was the quality perceptibly better, while advices from the East were again adverse to an active movement in that direction; so it will be observed that the general situation was about as unsatisfactory as it could well be. A good many buyers were present, so that although individual purchases were light the sales reached a very respectable aggregate. There was practically no demand for export cattle, only two or three lots being taken for shipment abroad. The demand for good to choice grades on Eastern account was also restricted, and by reference to the published sales it will be seen that only a small percentage of the sales were at prices above $4.00. Most of the trading was in common to medium natives, Western cattle, and Texans. The range of prices was $2.00@5.10, with most of the sales at $2.35@2.65 for cows; at $2.70@2.87½ for Texas through cattle; at $2.80@3.00 for Colorado-Texans; and at $3.50@4.25 for medium to prime native steers. Colorado and Wyoming natives sold at $3.25@3.40. Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. sold 132 head of the former at $3.40. The market closed quiet with a good deal of stuff left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.80@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.75@4.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.30@3.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.40@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.00
Colorado-Texas	2.90@3.15
Texas—through cattle	2.50@3.00
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	1,509	$5.10	65 Col	1,160	3.40
29	1,551	4.95	16	1,205	3.45
29	1,680	4.75	15	1,119	3.40
114	1,435	4.60	19	1,166	3.30
15	1,458	4.42½	80 Col	1,148	3.30
84	1,283	4.25	63 Wyoming	1,137	3.30
82	1,219	4.25	62	1,050	3.30
30	1,315	4.25	12	1,180	3.20
19	1,326	4.20	19 stockers	1,088	3.20
17	1,312	4.20	16	1,050	3.10
51	1,271	4.12½	18	932	3.12½
33	1,178	4.00	65 Col. Tex.	955	3.00
17	1,288	4.00	84 Texas	951	2.87½
17	1,254	3.95	155 Texas	960	2.87½
51	1,305	3.93	133 Col. Tex.	942	2.87½
18	1,235	3.85	41	922	2.85
18	1,324	3.85	41 stockers	829	2.85
18	1,257	3.75	11 stockers	919	2.80
17	1,310	3.75	14 Col. cows	883	2.80
16	1,372	3.80	40 Col. Tex.	925	2.80
17	1,312	3.80	61 Texas	887	2.70
15	1,119	3.65	17 cows	880	2.65
18	1,062	3.70	45 cows	943	2.60
42	1,028	3.55	10 stockers	765	2.50
17	1,028	3.50	15 cows	765	2.50
19	1,143	3.50	20 cows	941	2.50
14	1,205	3.50	13 cows	815	2.35
67 Col	1,132	3.40	19 cows	911	2.25
			32 calves	149	2.25

HOGS—The arrivals, as expected, were heavy, amounting to 17,000 head, and making a supply since Saturday of 41,696 head, against 29,649 for the same time last week. Prices held up surprisingly well, the shrinkage not exceeding 5c per 100 lbs. There was an active demand both on local and Eastern account, and the supply was well taken up at $3.80@4.00 for common to prime light weights, at $3.25@3.90 for mixed packing hogs, and at $3.90@4.20 for fair to choice heavy lots suitable for shipment East. A few extra were bought for Philadelphia at $4.30@4.40. Skips and inferior grades generally were dull at $3.00@3.25. The market closed steady. All sales of hogs were made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for each piggy sow and 80 lbs for each stag.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	342	$4.40	59	238	$3.95	66	244	$3.65
49	327	4.20	46	226	3.90	33	274	3.65
23	253	4.20	35	204	3.90	56	250	3.65
52	202	4.00	61	264	3.90	130	196	3.60
48	288	4.00	33	238	3.90	43	240	3.60
40	298	4.00	62	218	3.90	58	278	3.60
57	206	4.00	75	217	3.90	63	204	3.60
52	221	4.00	50	318	3.85	41	284	3.60
46	331	4.00	24	198	3.90	33	207	3.60
81	337	4.00	25	211	3.90	57	233	3.55
23	243	4.00	25	301	3.80	37	240	3.55
46	282	4.00	122	284	3.85	24	194	3.50
41	264	4.00	83	194	3.80	20	222	3.50
31	279	4.00	20	277	3.85	28	156	3.40
61	274	4.00	29	263	3.75	43	260	3.50
60	237	4.00	60	277	3.75	96	173	3.45
134	367	3.95	40	292	3.75	22	245	3.45
28	209	3.95	65	237	3.75	28	209	3.25
45	224	3.95	22	277	3.70	66	189	3.25
28	228	3.95	32	276	3.75	24	155	3.25
35	214	3.95	28	316	3.75	22	146	3.20
130	200	3.95	29	186	3.75	42	224	3.15
34	211	3.95	51	276	3.70	56	162	3.15
54	211	3.95	29	280	3.65	40	143	3.10
35	219	3.95	21	283	3.65	42	177	3.00
51	221	3.95	32	282	3.65			

SHEEP—Met with a very fair demand, and for good to choice grades the market was steady at $3.50@4.25. Inferior to medium grades were weak at $2.75@3.25. Extra must be regarded as nominal at $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
111 lambs	68	$4.25	96	80	$3.25
89	86	3.25	90	120	4.00
42	84	3.00	93	93	3.50
63	108	3.75	100	82	3.05
53	120	4.25			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Dull and drooping; some grades lower; prime to choice native shipping steers, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; fair to good grass steers, $3.00@3.75; fair to choice cows and heifers, $2.75@3.25; fair to choice through Texan steers, $2.75@3.15; common to medium, $2.25@2.60; cows, $2.40@2.60; corn-fed Texans, $2.75@3.75; receipts, 2,900; shipments, 435.

SHEEP—Stronger; good demand; fair to good muttons, $2.90@3.40; prime to fancy, $3.50@3.80; good to choice export grades, $3.75@4.15; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 300.

HOGS—Steady for best grades; light shipping, $3.40@3.60; packing, $3.60@3.90; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.70@4.00; butchers' to select, $4.10@4.40; receipts, 1,900.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,543; increase, 247 cars; through consignments, 487 cars; quotations 10@15c lower on choice steers, and full 25c on medium and good shippers; common butchers' unchanged; offerings generally of good quality; slim attendance of all classes of buyers; number of cars unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 6,200; through consignments, 16 cars; market active and lower; offerings generally of good quality, mainly lambs; sales of good to choice Western sheep, $3.75@4.10; extra, 120 lbs av, $4.40; Western lambs, $4.00@4.50; shippers were the principal buyers; 5 cars remain in the yards unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 425 through and 995 local; total for two days, 425 through and 1,080 local; 26 loads of the local arrived too late to put on the market to-day; what were on are sold out, and being very common grades, went at prices ranging from $3.60@4.00; can't form a reliable figure till to-morrow.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,200; total for two days, 3,080; Yorkers, $4.15@4.30; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,300; total for two days, 4,500; selling at $3.30@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—HOGS—Market dull and prices a shade lower; common, $2.75@3.40; light, $3.50@3.95; packing, $3.60@4.00; butchers', $4.00@4.15; receipts, 3,423; shipments, 665.

LUMBER.

The expected fleet failed to make its appearance, and the sales were restricted to two or three cargoes. Nothing new was reported in regard to prices. A few sales were made to arrive, but buyers do not appear to be in any hurry to purchase. The fleet is expected to be a rather large one, as the arrivals have been light for some time past, and a good many vessels are out. Common inch was quoted at $8.50@9.00; medium at $9.50@11.00; lath at $1.25; joists and scantling at $7.75@8.00; and shingles at $1.75@1.90 for common; and $2.00@2.12½ for good to choice brands.

At the lumber yards a fair business was transacted. The reported shipments, which indicate the volume of business, was large as compared with the same date in 1877. The movement is principally Westward, to points beyond the Father of Waters. The price-list is sometimes cut:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	28.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00@16.50
First common dressed siding	14.00@14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00
Box boards, C	16.00@17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@29.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@26.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1, 16 ft	10.50@11.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.50@11.50
Cull boards	9.50@10.50
Dimension-stuff	10.00@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	11.00@17.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@ 9.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.30@ 2.50
Shingles, standard green	2.10@ 2.15
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@ 2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 55s; Western, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland, 31s; short ribs, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 28s 6d. Hams, 45s. Lard, 37s 3d. Prime mess beef, 67s; India mess beef, 74s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese, 42s. Tallow, 38s 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California club, 10s 3d@10s 6d; do white, 9s 4d@10s 3d. Corn quieter. MARK LANE—Wheat quieter. Corn quieter. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier. Corn rather easier. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers are holding off to obtain concessions. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 14,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 20s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 9d; No. 2, 23s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—COTTON—In good demand at 6⅛@6⅜d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

LARD—American, 37s.

PETROLEUM—9s@9s 3d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—PETROLEUM—24s 9d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—GRAIN—Winter-wheat dealings to-day reached an extraordinarily large aggregate, and, under a very decided pressure to place supplies, prices again declined 1@1½c a bu, closing as a rule weak. The export call was fairly active at the reduced rates, chiefly for the better qualities of red, amber, and white, but the main inquiry was from speculative sources, and several shippers were reselling; sales 1,324,000 bu, including 78,000 bu ungraded amber at $1.00@1.07 (of which about 56,000 bu was amber Michigan at $1.07); No. 2 Northwest spring September option nominal; October nominal; November nominal. Corn moderately active at a shade easier prices. The demand was not urgent; mixed Western ungraded, 48@51c. Rye rather easier, and in less request, especially for shipment; 8,000 bu No. 2 Western at 61c; odd lots of Western and Pennsylvania State at 55@58c. Oats a shade higher on much lighter offerings, checking business, though a demand was noted; white Western, 7,800 bu, 28½@39½c; mixed Western, 11,600 bu, at 25@34½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork more active for early delivery, but quoted lower; Western mess in moderate request at lower prices; September option, $9.05@9.10; October, $9.05@9.10; November, $9.10@9.15; December, $9.25 asked; sales of 17,500 brls October at $9.05@9.15, and 10,000 brls for November at $9.20@9.25. Cut meats less sought after at unchanged rates; sales of 20,000 lbs pickled bellies in bulk, 10 to 12 lbs, at 6¾@6⅞c; 3,000 lbs do smoking bellies at 7c. Bacon quiet at easier prices; long clear, 6¾c for Western. Western steam lard in less request for early delivery, and quoted lower for early delivery; sales of 5,000 tcs at $6.97½@7.00 for forward delivery; September option, $6.95; October, $6.92½; November, $6.90; December, $6.85; sales of 750 tcs September, $6.92½@6.95; 2,750 tcs for October at $6.90@6.95; 25,000 tcs November at $6.90; 1,000 tcs December at $6.82½@6.85; 1,500 tcs for the year at $6.82½@6.85; refined quiet, and for the Continent for early delivery, $7.37½.

TALLOW—In less demand, with prime choice city at 7 1-16@7¼c.

SUGARS—Raw quoted firm and very quiet, with sales reported of 70 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 7⅛c and 166 hhds molasses sugar at 7⅛c per lb; fair refining Cuba Muscovado at 7⅜c; good, 7⅝c; prime, 7¾c; fair to very choice grocery grades do, 7⅞@8⅛c; common to prime refining Porto Rico at 6⅜@7⅜c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 52 brls at $1.09; market dull.

FREIGHTS—Accommodations for grain are offered more freely at steady rates on the berth and easier figures in the chartering line; for Liverpool engagements included by steam 4,100 boxes cheese at 35@40s; 1,100 pkgs butter, regular, at 35@40s, mostly at 40s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅛@11⅜c; futures steady; sales, 40,000 bales; September, 11.33c; October, 11.13c; November, 10.96c; December, 10.93c.

FLOUR—Moderate demand; unchanged; receipts, 12,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@4.00; common to good extra, $4.00@4.35; good to choice, $4.30@4.85; white wheat extra, $4.90@5.75; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.50; St. Louis, $4.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 234,000 bu; ungraded winter red Western, 92c@$1.06¼; No. 3 do, $1.04; No. 2 do, $1.06@1.06¼; No. 1 do, $1.07¼; No. 2 amber, $1.04@1.05; ungraded white, $1.02@1.14; No. 2 do, $1.10; No. 1 do, $1.11@1.12½. Rye quiet; 61c. Barley quiet; malt firm. Corn steady; receipts, 44,000 bu; ungraded, 48@51c; steamer, 50@50½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 37,000 bu; rejected, 23c; No. 3, 26½@26½c; mixed Western, 27@34½c; white do, 28@39½c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady; yearlings, 5@10c; New York State, 10@16c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses steady. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; united, 85⅛@86⅛c; crude, 5⅛c; refined, 10½c.

TALLOW—Firm.

RESIN—Market dull at $1.35@1.42½.

TURPENTINE—Dull at $1.27½@1.28.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 19½@20c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock soles, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, 20@22½c.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; domestic fleece, 29@42c; pulled, 18@37c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas, 12@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand; mess, $9.25@9.30. Beef steady. Cut meats heavy; long clear middles, 6⅛c. Lard—Moderate trade; prime steam, $6.97½@7.00.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 6@24c.

CHEESE—Firmer; Western, 6@8¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.09.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; moderate demand; ingot lake, 16@16½c. Pig-iron dull and nominal; Scotch, 21@23½c; American, 15@17c. Russia sheeting, 10½@10½c; nails, $2.25; clinch, $4.25@5.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—FLOUR—More active, a shade easier, but not lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western a shade lower but firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.06; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, September, and October, $1.06⅛@1.06⅜; November, $1.07⅛@1.07¼. Corn—Western quiet and easier; Western mixed, spot, September, and October, 50⅛c; November, 51⅛c; steamer, 48⅛c. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 30c; mixed, 27@28c; Pennsylvania, 27@30c. Rye steady and quiet.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer for jobbing; bulk clear ribs sides, 7c. Bacon—Clear ribs sides, 7⅛c.

BUTTER—Choice very scarce and firm at 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but more steady; crude, 7⅛c; refined, 10c.

COFFEE—More active and firm; Rio cargoes, 14½@17⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 130,700 bu; corn, 7,600 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 102,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; grain, 6¼@6½d.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Market dull; supers, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.00@3.50; Minnesota family, $5.00@5.75; high grades, $7.00@8.00. Rye flour, $3.25.

CORN-MEAL—$2.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; red, $1.06¼@1.06½; amber, $1.06@1.06½. Corn quiet; yellow, 52½c; mixed, 51@51¼c. Oats firm; white Western, 29@31c; mixed do, 27@29c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Mess pork, $10.00@10.25. Hams—Smoked, 11½@12½c; pickled, 9½@10½c; green, 7@7½c. Lard weak; butchers', $6.75@7.00.

BUTTER—Market dull; New York, State, and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve, 14@16c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20c.

CHEESE—Weak; Western choice, 7½@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 10c; crude, 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $4.00@5.25; high grades, $5.25@5.62½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; white, 50@51c; yellow mixed, 58c. Oats steady; St. Louis, 33c.

CORN-MEAL—Market dull at $2.40.

HAY—In fair demand; prime, $13.50; choice, $16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $10.50. Lard steady; tierce, 8¼@8⅛c; kegs, 8⅛c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c. Bacon scarce and firm; held shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady at 12¼@13⅛c, according to size.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee market dull; jobbing ordinary to prime, 14⅛@18⅛c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; good common, 7⅛c; good fair to fully fair, 7⅜@8⅛c; prime, 8⅛c; yellow clarified, 9⅛@9⅝c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice scarce and firm at 5@6⅛c.

BRAN—Market dull at 67½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 87⅛@87⅛c cash; 87⅛@87⅛c September; 88⅛@88⅛c October; 90⅛@90⅛c November; closing at the outside price; No. 3 red, 81⅛c bid. Corn dull; 34⅛c cash; 32⅛@32⅛c October; 35⅛c November. Oats better; cash easier; options, 19⅛@19⅛c cash; 20⅛c October; 21⅛c November. Rye dull; 43⅛c bid.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $9.00@9.12½. Dry salt meats lower; $5.00, $6.00, and $6.25. Bacon active and easier; $5.62½, $6.80@6.87½, and $7.05@7.12½. Lard nominally 6⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.02; extra do, $1.02; amber Michigan, cash, 93⅛c; October, 94c; No. 2 do, cash, 92⅛c; No. 2 red winter, cash, 93⅛c; October, 94c; No. 3 red Wabash, cash, 90c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 92⅛c; rejected Wabash, 84⅛c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, cash, 39⅛c; No. 2, cash, 39⅛c; October, 40c; rejected, 38⅛c; damaged, cash, 37c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 22c; Michigan, cash, 22c; rejected, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Sept. 17 and 18—Flour, none; wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 134,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—For two days—Flour, none; wheat, 134,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2¼c; corn, 2c; wheat to Oswego, 5c; corn, 4½c; to Kingston, wheat, 5c; corn, 4c.

No market till the 20th on account of the fair.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Easier at 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; family, $4.10@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair local demand; red and amber 85@94c; white, 90@95c; receipts, 9,500 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu. Corn easier at 41@42½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 21@28c. Rye in good demand, and prices a shade higher at 53@54c. Barley strong; No. 2 fall, $1.05@1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $9.25. Lard easier; current make, $6.60@6.65; kettle jobbing, $8.00@8.50. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, $5.00; short rib, $6.00 cash and buyer September; short clear, $6.25. Bacon quiet but steady at $7.75, $6.75, and $7.12½.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1.06.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet but firm at 57@58c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.10; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.00¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, 91c; September, 91c; October, 91⅛c; November, 92⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 77½c; No. 4, 65c; rejected, 60c. Corn firmer; quiet; No. 2, 37c. Oats weaker; No. 2, 19½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 46c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, cash, $1.04½; October, $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Mess pork, $8.50 cash and September. Prime steam lard, $6.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 3,000 brls; wheat, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; red, 88@90c; amber and white, 90@93c. Corn steady; white, 46c; mixed, 42c. Oats quiet; white, 25c; mixed, 24c. Rye steady at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market firmer at $10.00. Lard quiet but firm; choice leaf, tierce, $8.75; do keg, $10.00. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅛c. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6⅜@7c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12@13½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.06.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—HOGS—Active and firm at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 1,100; shipments, none.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red winter, 86c cash or September, 91½c October. Corn—Western mixed, 36½c cash or September. Oats quiet; 18@22c. Rye, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛c. Lard—Prime steam, 6⅞c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western supers, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.25@4.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 54@56c; steamer, 52@53c. Oats—Market dull; white, 29½@36c; mixed, 28@32c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

WOOL—Nominally unchanged; no disposition to urge sales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat very dull and unsettled; sales, 2,500 bu No. 3 red at $1.00. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bu sample at 42½c. Other grains neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 8¼c; corn, 7⅛c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Firm; wheat, 8¼c; corn, 8c; oats, 5c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.01⅜; No. 1 white, 96⅛c; October, 96⅛c; amber, 91c bid, 93⅛c asked; milling No. 1, 93c; receipts, 49,587 bu; shipments, 53,219 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Western amber, $1.03; extra white Michigan, $1.12. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Sept. 18.—HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.05½; no sales reported.

COTTON.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅞c, low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 2,524 bales; sales, 1,200; stock, 1,148; exports, coastwise, 3,171.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Irregular; middling, 10 1-16c; low middling, 10 3-16c; good ordinary, 9 15-16c; net receipts, 4,619 bales; sales, 2,700; stock, 26,216; exports, coastwise, 5,953.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 2,133 bales; sales, 4,380; stock, 16,323.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Irregular; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 9⅝c; good ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 205 bales; sales, 1,000; stock, 4,309.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and prices unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Sept. 18.—PETROLEUM—Market opened inactive, remaining so during the entire day; sales at 86⅛c, advanced to 86⅜c, closing with sales at 86⅛c; shipments, 50,000 brls; averaging 41,000; transactions, 150,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, $1.06⅛ at Parker's; refined, 10@10⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Business moderate with commission houses, and jobbing trade fairly active; cotton goods steady in price; prints in fair request, but ginghams less active; dress goods in steady demand; men's wear woolens sluggish. The *Bulletin* says: French dress goods were largely sold at auction to-day, and brought excellent prices.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 18.—Supreme Court decisions to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

23. People's Docket—People ex rel. Hilliard et al. vs. Davis et al.; leave to amend petition given.

72. Rehearing Docket—Beebe et al. vs. Sontier et al.; petition denied, and opinion modified.

NEW MOTIONS.

18. Boyer et al. vs. Boyer; motion for judgment as per stipulation on file.

19. Moffit et al. vs. King; same.

20. Baldwin et al. vs. Poole; same.

21. Cree et al. vs. Lyon; same.

22. Gross vs. Weavy; same.

23. Cassman, impleaded, etc., vs. Wohlleben; same.

24. Chicago & Northwestern Railway vs. People; same.

25. Cassell et al. vs. Leibenstein; same.

92. Downing et al. vs. Plate; same.

93. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company et al. vs. Hall; same.

94. Chicago & Southern Railroad Company et al. vs. Lowenthal et al.; same.

95. Same vs. Brown et al.; same.

95. Bonte vs. Ulich; same.

322. Murphy et al. vs. Colehour et al.; motion to quash return to writ.

120. Comstock et al. vs. D. A. Gage, for use, etc.; motion by the appellee for leave to argue orally and to file a printed argument thereafter, as per stipulation on file.

253. City of Chicago, impleaded, etc., vs. Peck et al., and Sanders, impleaded, etc., vs. same; motion to dismiss the appeal as to the City of Chicago and Sanders, and motion to dismiss as to Peck, Hall, and Page.

4. People's Docket—People ex rel. Moses vs. Adler; motion to make the rule absolute.

98. Civil Docket—Dunham vs. People ex rel. Huck; motion to strike from the docket.

304. Lake View vs. Nash; appeal dismissed on motion of the appellant.

Application of Will H. Moore for admission on certificate from the First District Appellate Court, and of Gerdon O. Williams and Samuel V. Grant on foreign licenses.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

41. Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Boyd et al.; taken on call.

42. People ex rel. Huck vs. Loomis et al.; taken on call.

43. Same vs. Pearce; argued by J. P. Wilson and taken.

44. Barton et al. vs. Kimball; taken on call.

45. Nickerson et al. vs. Kimball; taken.

46. Hemstreet et al. vs. Burdick; taken.

47. Hogan vs. Hogan; taken.

48. Burns vs. Nichols; taken.

49. Schillo et al. vs. McEwen; taken.

50. Delano vs. Bennett; taken.

51. Noble vs. Nugent; taken.

52. Maher vs. Hewitt et al.; taken.

53. Gulliver, for use of, etc., vs. Roelle; argued by Hoyne, Cooper & Thompson for the appellees, and taken.

54. Pollock et al. vs. First National Bank of Mendota; disposed of before.

55. King et al. vs. Cook; taken.

56. Fleishman et al. vs. Walker et al.; taken.

57. Lowenthal vs. McCormick; argued by J. N. Jewell, and taken.

58. Keithsburg & Eastern Railroad Company; taken.

59. Marshall vs. Perry et al.; taken.

60. American Express Company vs. Spellman; taken.

The Illustrious Profane.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The San Francisco *Examiner* puts in a protest against Gen. Grant's indorsement of Gen. Phil Sheridan as "one of the greatest soldiers of this or any other age or country," and bases its exceptions on Phil's shocking profanity. Gen. Grant's estimate of his Lieutenant obviously applies only to his qualities as a soldier, and history will be apt to accept the opinion as correct. Swearing has long been regarded as one of the conceded perquisites of the soldier's arduous life. Gen. Washington swore on occasion like "our army in Flanders." Frederick the Great of Prussia, in victory and in defeat, swore with an equal and constant mind. Cromwell, when leading his "Old Ironsides" to the charge, massed his piety and profanity in distinguishable volleys. Old Suarrow, the greatest General that ever illustrated the arms of Russia, was accustomed to jump straight up and down and swear for fifteen minutes to get himself in proper trim before going into battle. Peter the Great was a good soldier, and it is related that he could swear the icicles off his winter palace on the slightest provocation. Marlborough, in the fierce joy of battle, wrapped himself in cursings as with a mantle. And no doubt Cæsar and Hannibal were equally skilled in expletives and in arms. In fact, they all do it—except Gen. Howard, and see how he permitted Chief Joseph to escape him! Among all highly civilized peoples, in the peculiar exactions of army life, and in the incessant nervous tension of newspaper life, swearing has come to be regarded not only as proper and admissible, but simply as a luxury, but as an absolute necessity. The good and great Horace Greeley relied upon it as a means of relief when he was sorely tried, and the elder Bennett, when the emergency required, would rise up and blaspheme till all was blue.

O'BRIEN

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O'BRIEN INQUEST.

Statement of the Officer Who Did the Shooting.

What Other Witnesses Have to Say on the Subject.

Coroner Deitzsch presided in person yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-second Street Station at the inquest in the case of the taking-off, last Sunday, of Billy O'Brien, "the kid," who, according to all accounts, was one of the smartest of sneak-thieves to be picked up anywhere. The room was pretty well crowded with police-officers, curious outsiders, and the swarm of relatives and friends of the deceased, including his wife, who was in mourning, and his father, who kept near the Coroner, and who now and then had a question to suggest. City Attorney Tuthill was present as the city's representative, and virtually looked after the interests of its servant, Officer Jones, occasionally suggesting to the Coroner a line of inquiry which was forthwith followed up.

OFFICER WILLIAM HENRY JONES,

Star 81, patrolman at the Twenty-second Street Station, was the first witness called. He testified that on Sunday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, he was coming south on State street, in company with Detective Elliott. Both he and Elliott were on duty. In front of No. 870 State street, north of Eighteenth, they met young O'Brien, who pulled down his head, and appeared to push his collar down behind as he attempted to pass them. Witness said to his companion, "That's O'Brien." They had been talking about him for some time, there having been a good deal of stealing done of late, and the work looking like his. Witness stepped up to O'Brien, and told him to hold on, that they wanted him at the station. O'Brien asked what he was arrested for, and witness said it was on general principles. They had had the order to arrest O'Brien on sight from Lieut. Bonfield, having suspected him of larcenies and robberies, and being prepared to bring witnesses to identify him. After the witness' reply, O'Brien asked him to take him to a house on Fourth avenue, the number of which he couldn't tell the witness, although he represented that he wanted to go there and see his father and some friends, who would bail him. Witness demurred, saying it was his duty to take prisoners direct to the station. When they got to the station, witness added, the prisoner might send for his father if he chose. O'Brien said he thought this was hard, and the witness said he was sorry he couldn't; that to do it was more than his situation was worth. O'Brien then walked along quietly until they got within about thirty feet of Butterfield street and Archer avenue,—a walk of about three blocks,—one officer walking on each side of him, and the witness holding him by the sleeve. At this point the prisoner made a jump forward, broke away, and ran north on Butterfield street, saying, as he broke away, "—— you, I'll go any way." In breaking away, he jumped off the sidewalk and ran diagonally across to Butterfield street. Witness called on him to halt, when O'Brien, who was about fifteen feet away, threw his hand back into his right hip-pocket, bringing his hand smartly again in front. Witness thought he drew a revolver; so he pulled up his own revolver, again called to him to halt, and fired a random shot. O'Brien didn't stop, however, and was gaining on his pursuer, who fired another shot at him just as he was jumping up on the sidewalk on the other side of the street. In firing, the witness pointed to the ground. O'Brien, after the second shot, threw up his hands, cried, "I'm shot," and the witness ran to him and picked him up, rather carefully, however, as he suspected O'Brien was "playing it" on him, so as to get witness to stumble over him. Witness couldn't swear that O'Brien pulled a revolver, and none was found on him. The shots were fired merely to scare him. Had he got in between two houses, near where he fell, he would have gone in behind a lot of shanties, and the officers couldn't have got him again. All this time both officers thought he was fooling. They picked him up, and he walked well enough to Arnold street, from which point they had to carry him to the station. When near there, witness called to Officer Leonard to run and get a doctor. Before the physician came, the officers examined him and found he had been shot in the back. At O'Brien's request a priest was sent for. When witness asked him in the station why he hadn't stopped, he said, "I thought I could get away, but you plugged me." The order to bring him in when caught was given about a week ago Sunday, the recent thieving work looking like that of O'Brien, who was known to be one of the most expert of thieves, and who was called "Jimmy Carroll's kid." There had been complaints received of these recent thefts, and the descriptions of the suspected party, together with the style of the work, led the officers to think it was O'Brien.

The testimony had first been read over to the officer, who signed it, when the little room was startled by the voice of a young woman in black, sitting just back of the jury. She was weeping and moaning piteously, at first, but at this point in the midst of her sobbing, she leaned forward, and, with a voice of grief and anger, cried out, "My curse on you. You have taken my husband away, you villain, you; but you'll get your justice yet."

The officer looked on stolidly at this outburst, as though his conscience didn't trouble him any, and the woman, weeping and almost fainting, was borne out of the room.

OFFICER ELLIOTT,

who accompanied the previous witness, and took part in the arrest, testified substantially to the same state of facts. The order for the "kid's" arrest was given shortly after the robbery of H. P. Isham's office, an account of which the witness saw in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 13. Descriptions of the supposed thief and the manner in which the work was done confirmed the officers at the station in the suspicion that the "kid" had done the work.

Dr. E. C. Moore, the physician called to the station Sunday afternoon to examine the deceased's wounds, testified that the ball entered the back near the tenth rib, passed forward and in between another rib, and entered the abdomen, the exact cause of death being internal hemorrhage.

IRRELEVANT.

Mrs. Anna Osfeldt, living at No. 508 Twenty-ninth street, testified that somebody had entered her house by a window one afternoon about two weeks ago last Monday and stolen a couple of watches and some jewelry. Some of her neighbors' children saw O'Brien go in, and others saw him come out, and her husband made his complaint at the station.

Josephine Huebner, one of the aforesaid neighbors, testified to having seen two thieves running away through Osfeldt's back-yard. One of them was young, smooth-faced, and wore dark clothes. Another lady's children had seen them enter the house through a window.

The other lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Krieger, substantiated the statement that her children had seen two men enter Osfeldt's house through a front window, and testified to seeing the men herself as they were coming out into the alley. The youngest was smooth-faced, and wore his hat well pulled over his eyes when the alarm was given.

Charles E. Ebert, bookkeeper for Mr. Isham, told all he knew about the robbery of that gentleman's office, in the Marine Bank Building, on the forenoon of Sept. 9 last. Two fellows outside were scuffling and attracting his attention. When he returned to his desk he saw another fellow with a box containing money and papers making for the back window, and when the witness got to the window the thief was on the ground running away. The thief was of medium size and wore a black sack-coat. Witness had seen O'Brien in the station, but could not swear he was the man who jumped out of the window, because he hadn't seen the man's face. The coat O'Brien wore when arrested was similar to the one worn by the man who robbed the office, and a diagram found in the pocket of the deceased might be considered as one of Mr. Isham's office, so similar was it.

Alex McGowan, teamster, testified to seeing a young man, about a week ago Monday, running past him in the alley near the Marine Bank Building. He came from the west, and had a tin box in his hand. He was of medium size, rather boyish-looking, was apparently 17 or 18, and witness noticed a defect in his right eye. As the fellow came along he called out to witness, "For Christ's sake, get out of the way!" and the witness did. He couldn't say that the deceased, whom he had seen at the station, was the boy who ran past him in the alley, although he was at first inclined to think they were one and the same person. The right eye of the deceased was not marked with the defect he had observed in the eye of the boy in the alley, and, on the whole, he didn't think they were the same.

Officer William Croak, star No. 68, testified to the finding of the diagram, some small change, etc., in the kid's pocket when he was searched at the station.

JOHN POLLARD,

a little boy living at No. 996 Butterfield street, testified that he saw the deceased between the two officers, that the prisoner broke away and put his hand back to his hip-pocket. The officers ran after him and called on him to halt. He paid no attention, and Officer Jones fired. O'Brien didn't stop at that, and the officer fired again, the ball striking O'Brien just as he was about to jump up on to the sidewalk in front of No. 996. The witness, however, saw no revolver on the deceased.

BAD REPUTATION.

Lieut. Bonfield, in command at the Twenty-second Street Station, corroborated the previous testimony regarding the giving of the order to arrest the "kid" on sight. O'Brien's reputation was that of an accomplished thief.

Detective E. J. Steele testified to some of O'Brien's previous thieving exploits and his arrests therefor, describing him generally as a very slick sneak-thief.

Capt. O'Donnell testified that he had known Billy O'Brien since the fall of 1869, and had arrested him at the corner of De Koven and Clinton streets. The boy was going at that time by the name of "Willie John." Witness found him under the bed in a house at the above place, arrested him, searched him, and found in his boots some rings, which were identified by a Mr. Coons as his property. He was taken to the West Twelfth Street Station, and subsequently received a sentence from the Criminal Court or went to the Bridewell. He was arrested on several other occasions while the Captain was at West Twelfth street, and at other times, and was known to the police as a slick thief.

THE OTHER SIDE.

After a recess of ten minutes, Mrs. Eleanor Fassner, living at No. 990 Butterfield street, testified that she saw two men running after a third and younger man on the Sunday afternoon referred to. She heard no cries of "halt," but she heard the shooting, and the young man cried "Father, father," and fell down.

William Mullally, who was standing at the corner of Twentieth and Butterfield streets, heard two shots, ran up, saw a boy falling and two men coming and picking him up. They dragged him along four or five feet, and when they reached the sidewalk he got up.

Mrs. Mary Frawley, living at No. 985 Butterfield street, testified that after the first shot O'Brien wheeled and ran away from the officers backwards, crying, "O God, let me live." Then came the other shot, and he fell on one knee and his side in the ditch. The officers ran up, jerked him on to his feet, and dragged him as far as Archer avenue. When O'Brien fell she heard him say, "He hit me."

The witness, in the course of her explanations, managed to contradict herself so perfectly and to completely muddle her testimony that the Coroner threw it all out.

Mrs. Catharine Dolan, living in the same neighborhood, testified that the officer stood right beside O'Brien when he fired the second shot,—near enough to catch him, she thought. She, too, heard the boy say, "Let me live," and saw the officers drag him to Archer avenue.

Fred Ebert, of No. 987 Buttergeld street, heard the first shot, and saw the boy running toward the ditch. He thought the boy was about to turn around. Then he heard the second shot fired and the boy fell down. How far away the officers were when the shots were fired he couldn't say. The boy managed to say, after falling, that he wanted to see his father before he died. Then the two officers came, jerked him up, and dragged him along as though he had been a piece of wood. A young woman was visiting at witness' house at the time who saw the affair, and who was to have been present and testify.

AN ABSENT WITNESS.

The Coroner asked who she was.

Mr. O'Brien, pater, said she had been present but had gone away, having been persuaded so to do by Officer Jones.

The latter was about to deny anything of the kind, but Mr. Tuthill did that for him, adding that the facts were all the other way.

Mr. O'Brien went on to say that he had seen this witness talking with Officer Jones, and that after several of these conversations she had departed. In his opinion, she had been persuaded to go away, and he intimated that there had been a financial transaction that settled the business.

Mr. Tuthill said he had spoken with the witness, who could only testify as had Officer Jones, Officer Elliott, and the little boy. There had been no persuading, and no need of any, her statements being the same that she had made from the first.

The Coroner shut off the talk and announced that, in order to make it satisfactory all around, the inquest would be adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The reporter was told at the station that the woman was approached by O'Brien in the station and labored with to some extent for the purpose of getting her to testify as had the last few witnesses on the stand. She stoutly maintained that to so testify would be to swear to what was false, and she went to Officer Jones, told him what had occurred, and was questioned by Mr. Tuthill, who ascertained that her testimony would fully corroborate that of the officers and the little boy. She was told to wait in the station, but becoming tired of hanging around, went home before the hour of adjournment. She will probably take the stand the first thing this morning.

THE COURTS.

An Editor's Wife Wants a Divorce—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

There was only one application for divorce yesterday, and that was made by Margaret A. Cahill. She states she was married in April, 1869, to Michael J. Cahill, and lived with him until May, 1872, when he deserted her. Soon after she filed a bill for separate maintenance, but on his solemn promise to do better, she forgave him, and went back to live with him. He soon began to abuse her, often kicking and beating her, or threatening to kill her, until she was afraid longer to live with him. A few days ago she went to his office, and begged for money to support herself and children, when he seized and choked her, and tried to throw her down stairs, at the same time refusing to do anything for her. He is editor and proprietor of the *Irish Leader* and Chicago *Pilot*, and his business and establishment are worth $20,000. He also owns the house and lot No. 560 Kinzie street, and a large amount of personal property, and his income is at least $100 a week, so that he is abundantly able to support her. She therefore asks that he may be compelled to give her a suitable separate maintenance for herself and family, and pay her attorneys' fees and court costs.

ITEMS.

In the case of Hardin vs. Cushman, before Judge Moore, George A. Follansbee, who was appointed Receiver some time ago, failed to qualify, and yesterday John H. Batten, Jr., was appointed Receiver in his stead under a bond for $20,000.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Susan C. Bird from Duane D. Bird on the ground of cruelty, giving her the care of her children, and to Eliza Wilgen from Henry Wilgen for desertion.

Charles D. Lusk was appointed Assignee in bankruptcy yesterday of Mathew Marx, and R. E. Jenkins of Henry Gehring.

A composition of 10 per cent cash was accepted by the creditors of Raphael Philipson.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Franklin J. Thuring.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas W. and Edward P. Ferry began a suit for $2,000 yesterday against Thomas Dowling, and another for $1,000 against H. A. Stimpson.

J. M. Stoddart & Co. began a suit for $6,000 against Moses Warren. Roger Sherman sued the same party for $1,000.

George B. Dunne brought suit for $5,000 against the Northwestern Gas and Construction Company.

George A. Phillips began a suit in ejectment against August and William Mueller, claiming $2,000 damages.

Rebecca S. Sherman commenced an action in trespass against Francis Colton to recover $10,000 damages.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against Sarah Martin, Ellen and Charles Henrotin, Edward B. and Kate B. Martin, and a large number of others to foreclose a mortgage for $45,000 on Block 14, in Union Park Second Addition to Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co. sued J. G. Schuremann yesterday for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Emma C. Le Fevre commenced a suit in debt for $10,000 damages against Fernando Jones to recover on his statutory liability as stockholder in the Franklin Bank.

The Chicago Starch Works began a suit in replevin against William Young & Co. to recover possession of a large quantity of starch in the warehouse on the southwest corner of Harrison street and Pacific avenue.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Jeremiah Whalen was found guilty of malicious mischief, and given three months in the House of Correction.

The following bonds were declared forfeited: Joshua Richards, Morris Roffsky, Joseph Teed, E. G. Rockwell, G. P. Blakesly, Lizzie Smith, Mary Hines, and Marie Soucek.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—413, 431, and 435 to 454, except 449 and 451. No. 432, Heinricns vs. Hagg, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—59, 60, 64 to 75, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85. No. 56, Gradle vs. Paulson, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—40, 41, 42. No. 34, Lightburn vs. Caldwell, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set cases 3,056, 3,782, 3,783, and 3,784, and calendar Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10 to 20, inclusive. No. 3,055, Luther vs. Snaffhauser, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—11, 22, 22½, 25 to 54, inclusive, except 29, 31, 34½, 37, 38, 40, 45, 45½. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,898, Dallam vs. Donnelly.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—A. Gridley & Son vs. John W. Ross and Westley Hougham, $386.50—Same vs. G. W. Buser and Leonard Bender, $312.32—Same vs. Walter and James Vanscoyoc, $87.

JUDGE GRAY—George Kelly vs. W. K. Wells; verdict, $1,600, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Fred H. Luehrs vs. J. A. Brown; verdict, $763.24, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—F. M. Threadgill vs. D. D. Stark, $664.—L. E. Race vs. Andrew Lindsey, $406.85.—Myers Ephraim vs. Michael McAuley, $212.67.—W. T. Rockwood vs. Lynde C. Huntington, $639.30.—International Bank vs. The Mastin Bank of Kansas City, Mo., $1,051.79.—W. P. Ellison et al. vs. Israel Granstrom, $611.72.—David Wilbur et al. vs. Frank and Kunigunde Binz, $1,960.70.—The Singer & Talcott Stone Co. vs. William E. Wheeler, $1,047.65.—N. A. Jones vs. John Woodbridge, $668.75.—Solva Brintnall vs. Universal Life-Insurance Company, $2,570.57.—J. P. Merrill vs. The Mastin Bank, $2,500.—J. W. Merrill vs. The Mastin Bank, $1,027.84.—William Houliston vs. Robert H. Harcourt, $1,204.—Byron O'Donnell, use M. A. Rorke & Son, vs. Thomas Tulley, $159.18.—W. T. Rockwood vs. Benjamin F. Shotwell, $647.78.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Catherine Ryan vs. Carrie Knight, $82.20.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The steam yacht Florence, of East Saginaw, sunk at the Government works Sunday night. She was raised next day.

The schr Rathbun, which went ashore near Port Burwell recently, is a total wreck and cannot be saved. About 4,000 bu of her cargo of wheat were secured.

The officers of steamers plying on Lake Erie think the bottom of the lake was blown out during the gale of last week. Shells and gravel were washed literally into the pilot-house of the Northwest and other steamers.

The schr H. A. Kent was swept into Seneca street bridge at Cleveland Monday by the current, and had her jibboom torn out and her headgear damaged. The bridge was also damaged considerably.

No further news from the stmr Pearl, ashore at Fairport, O., came to hand yesterday. It is probable she will be gotten off in a few days and towed to Detroit for repairs.

In the storm of Thursday last the scow Mary Alice went ashore at Pike's Creek, and knocked three holes in her bottom. She was compelled to jettison twenty-five cords of wood, and succeeded in getting to Detroit Monday night, where she was dry-docked for repairs. In the same gale, the scow Champion went ashore near the same place, but got off without injury. The scow Fearnaught went ashore at Belle River, and the scow Johanna about four miles east of there.

Cleveland *Leader*, Tuesday: "The schrs St. Andrews and York State are reported lost at Ashtabula harbor. The former had gone there after a load of coal, having just come off the dry-dock. She is now high and dry on the bank of the creek, and threatens to be a total loss. The York State was tied to the dock up the creek, pulled from her fastenings and drifted out and went ashore. The schr Jessie also floated out into the lake, but her fate could not be learned." A Buffalo exchange says the tug Crowell, of that port, had been sent to the relief of the St. Andrews by Mr. Shickluna, owner of the stranded vessel.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 18.—Down—Props Colorado, Jay Gould, Annie Smith and tow, S. Chamberlain and consort; schrs J. P. March, Hyderabad, Jamaica, Monticello, Mont Blanc, S. J. Tilden, David Stewart, S. L. Watson, American, Reed Case, Mystic Star, William Jandy, Levi Rawsen, Cortez, Shawnee, James D. Sawyer, Baldwin, Rising Star, Mary Collins, City of the Straits, Lady McDonald, E. M. Davidson, Monterey, Elvina.

Up—Props Mayflower, Delaware, Sheldon and consort; schrs Arabia, Camanche, Three Brothers, M. E. Trimble, Lake Forest.

Wind—North, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 18—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Juniata, Tuttle and consort, Birckhead and barges; schrs Watertown, E. Corning, Michigan, Republic, Montana, James F. Joy, Kate Gillett.

Down—Prop Alpena and barges; schrs L. C. Woodruff, Walter Ballen, Hercules, Jennie Graham, Columbia, M. F. Merrick, J. H. Mead, D. E. Barley, C. E. Nilsson, M. Filmore, Narragansett, H. G. Cleveland, Ishpeming, Golden Fleece, Red, White and Blue, G. B. Hoan, R. Winslow, Champion, W. I. Preston, Groton, C. B. Jones, J. Maria Scott, Montcalm, Butcher Boy, Trinidad, C. Ames, St. Lawrence, E. J. McVea, North Cape, Emma Coyne, Nellie Gardner.

Wind—North, light.

Weather—Fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Yesterday grain freights were more active and firm at 3¾@4c for small corn vessels and 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Few vessels are in port, and the market closed at 4c for corn. Charters were made for 68,000 bu wheat, 361,000 bu corn, 58,000 bu oats, 68,000 bu rye, and 10,000 bu barley. The prop Newburg, oats to Buffalo at 3¼c; the Nebraska, barley to do; barge G. D. Russell, corn at 3¾c (charters late Tuesday evening); schrs M. E. Perew and W. H. Rounds, corn at 4c; schr Angus Smith, rye at 4c; prop Conestoga, corn to Erie, and the schr Col. Ellsworth, oats to Collingwood; schr Ganges, wheat to Kingston, and the prop Lawrence, corn to Ogdensburg. In the afternoon the charters were: Schrs San Diego, D. S. Austin, Donaldson, Wesley, Clara Parker, W. Young, and Halsted, corn to Buffalo at 4c; schr Sunrise, rye to do at 4c; and the Nahant, wheat to do at 4¼c. The market was nearly bare of vessels at the close.

Lumber vessels continue scarce in this port. The schr B. Parsons was taken at $1.25 per 1,000 feet from Muskegon to Chicago.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—The grain-shovelers struck this morning for an increase of wages.

Charters—Cement to Chicago, 6c per brl, free aboard; coal from Black River to Buffalo, 10c.

Cleared—Props Potomac, Empire State, B. W. Blanchard, Scotia, Chicago; Sparta, Cleveland; Oswegatchie, Toledo; schrs Charles Foster, George Murray, Porter, D. A. Van Valkenburg, Lizzie A. Law, Rainbow, Camden, S. W. Crosthwaite, Kilderhouse, E. T. Judd, Chicago; Oak Leaf, S. V. R. Watson, Wabash, G. W. Adams, Nevada, Emme, Toledo; George W. Holt, Young America, Detroit; Saveland, Milwaukee; Mary, Sumatra, Cleveland.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending April 16—Westward—Mary Merritt, Toronto; schrs Anna, Falconer, Belleville, Auglo-Saxon, Kingston.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—Charters to-day were: To Buffalo, schrs Joseph Paige and Swallow, wheat at 4c; to Walkerville, schr Canton, rye and corn at 3¾c. Cleared for Oswego, schr W. B. Phelps.

Arrivals, steam barge Belle Cross and barge Sweepstakes, with salt.

The scow Milton is in dry-dock for repairs.

The schr Joseph Paige has received a new rudder-stock in place of the one broken by the tug Rebel at Chicago a few days since.

It is raining heavily north of Milwaukee to-night. The wind at present is southeast, but indications point strongly to a heavy northeast gale to-morrow.

BUFFALO SHOVELERS GET AN ADVANCE.

A telegram received from Buffalo yesterday stated that the grain-shovelers struck in the morning for 50c advance on lake vessels, and 25c on canalboats. The elevators were idle for a while, but subsequently resumed work, the advance being conceded to the strikers. The rates, as fixed by the shovelers, are $4.00 per 1,000 bu on propellers, and $3.50 on sail vessels, and $1.25 for trimming canal boats.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 18.—Arrivals—Prop China, Buffalo; prop Alaska; schr C. H. Weeks, Chicago; prop Gordon Campbell, Chicago.

Departures—Prop N. K. Fairbank, Duluth; prop China, Portage; schr S. H. Kimball, Cleveland; schr Kingfisher, Chicago.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 18.—Arrivals—Gracie Griswold, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Metropolis, Peoria, 97,307 ft lumber; prop Novelty and barge Peoria, 163,423 ft lumber, 49,600 lath; North Branch, Peoria, 91,400 ft lumber.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 18.—Arrived—Props J. S. Foy, H. D. Coffinberry, schrs D. P. Rhodes, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint.

Cleared—Prop Mary Jarecki, schr J. Webb.

Passed up—Props Peerless, Atlantic.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

All is said to be working serenely with the marine-insurance pool. It is hardly time yet for any of the agents to kick out of the traces.

Capt. Ben Eyster will build two new tugs for harbor towing the coming winter, and perhaps a light-draught excursion steamer.

Vessel men were happy yesterday over the advance on grain freights, and a few who held off for better rates were particularly jubilant.

The tugs are doing but little whistling at present, but that little in the sickest manner imaginable. A V. O. T. boat signaled Wells street bridge-tender yesterday afternoon in a way that would make a cat laugh.

The steam-barge Nahant is in drydock at Doolittle's yards to have a leak stopped, and the tug Willie Brown and canal-prop E. G. Good are at Miller Bros'. for minor repairs. The schr Clara Parker has received a new centreboard, and the S. G. Andrews a new rudder stock.

The recent shortage of 351 bushels on the schr Francis Palms is attributed by the weigher, Mr. White, to the National Elevator, which had not been open for three years when the Palms loaded there for Buffalo. The shortage will probably be made good, if it has not already.

ELSEWHERE.

The receipts of coal at Toronto are said to be 20,000 tons short of what they were the same date last season.

The schrs E. A. Nicholson, Flying Mist, and Flying Cloud have loaded bulk salt at Bay City for Chicago at 75c per ton, free in.

The sloop Belle Mitchell, lying at the port of Manitowoc, will be sold by United States Marshal Fink on the 27th inst.

It is thought that so much of the tug Livingstone's raft as was separated from the rest during the last storm became beached, and will not be a loss.

The schr Una was seized at Milwaukee Tuesday by the United States Marshal at the instance of James O'Donnell, who claims that $28 is due him as wages.

The Sault Canal is reported to have a lower stage of water than for a long time past, and iron ore vessels find difficulty in getting through with cargoes.

The schr William Jones will be repaired at the Muskegon Drydock. She was unloaded at Grand Haven, into which port she put last Saturday in a water-logged condition.

Five of the Buffalo elevators which had been closed during the season were opened for business Monday, which, with one opened Saturday, increased the capacity 1,000,000 bu. Nine elevators at that port are still closed.

The barge Genesee Chief, one of the consorts of the steam barge East Saginaw that got into trouble on Lake Huron during the recent gale, has been calked at Detroit, and left for Toledo to unload her cargo, after which she will return to Detroit and have her cabin rebuilt.

The Lake Superior Transit Line has made a change in its time-table. Until the end of this season only the stmrs Pacific, Arctic, Windsor, and Atlantic will touch at Marquette, Portage Lake, and the way ports on the way to Duluth; while the China, Japan, Nyack, St. Louis, India., and Idaho will not stop, unless compelled to by bad weather, from the time they leave the Sault till Duluth is reached. When west bound, however, they will touch at Bayfield if necessary, but not when east bound.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundres, Wells street.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Tempest, White Hall, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Prop Leland, Ludington, lumber, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Fletcher, Erie, light, State street.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, light, Rush street.
Scow Mantha, Grosse Point, gravel, Rush street.
Schr Selt, Ludington, lumber, Market street.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber, Market street.
Schr Ironton, Erie, light, Rush street.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, C., B. & Q. Slip.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Frankfort, lumber, Market street.
Prop I. H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mill.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Lottie Wolf, Collingwood, grain.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, light.
Schr J. M. Wilcox, Oswego, grain.
Schr Cuyahoga, Jacksonport, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Little Sturgeon, stone.
Prop Tempest, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr John F. Prince, Manistee, light.
Schr James Platt, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Argonaut, Buffalo, grain.
Schr G. D. Russell, Buffalo, grain.
Schr B. Parsons, Manistee, light.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Blackhawk, White Lake, light.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Large Attendance Yesterday at Freeport—Meeting of the Board—Some of the Most Noticeable Exhibits.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 18.—The slight rain this afternoon did not interfere with the Fair. Cash receipts to-day at the gate were about $4,300. Gov. Cullom will attend the Fair on Thursday.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture this afternoon James R. Scott, of Champaign, was elected President, to succeed D. R. Gilham. Nineteen Vice-Presidents were elected for 1879, one for each Congressional District. All the old members were re-elected, with three exceptions. John P. Reynolds, of Chicago; J. M. Eppler, of Cass County; and Mr. Voorhees, of Piatt County, are the new members.

THE RACINE FANNING-MILL,

manufactured by Johnson & Field, attracted great attention by its thoroughly cleaning the worst mixed grain, and separating No. 1 from No. 2. It is highly recommended by grain dealers.

G. A. STILES & CO., OF FREEPORT,

exhibited their four walking cultivators and combined favorite riding and walking cultivator, which is unequaled for strength and light draft. Their Excelsior Grain-Fan has taken first prizes everywhere.

THE VANDIVOR CORN-PLANTER COMPANY, OF QUINCY,

exhibited their family of planters. Their Vandivor and their Quincy Planters are too popular and too well known to require notice. Their new Barlow Rotary Planter attracted universal admiration for its simplicity and perfect action. The revolving seed-cup enables the operator to see the corn three hills in advance. It is easily changed from check-row to drill. For drilling one grain at a time it is unequaled, and as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. Dealers and farmers are urged to examine the Barlow, which gave universal satisfaction last spring. Every machine was praised without exception.

"THE BEST PLOW ON EARTH"

is the claim made by the Weir Plow Company, of Monmouth, for their Weir Sulky Plow, exhibited with their Stirring Plows and Riding and Walking Cultivators, which made a fine display, in charge of P. J. Chester and M. K. Sawyer. The Weir Sulky, being simple, durable, of light draft, and easily managed, maintains its superiority, as it has been triumphant in hundreds of hotly-contested fields, and is their crowning glory. It attracted admiring crowds.

THE TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST,

displayed by A. C. Marriner, attracted great attention for its fame in raising sweet and healthy bread. It received gold medals at Vienna and the Centennial. It is made by the Waterloo Yeast Company.

THE GLIDDEN STEEL BARB WIRE,

made by I. L. Ellwood & Co., of DeKalb, was shown by D. C. Stover, whose machine for making this wire attracted admiring crowds. It is a fine specimen of skill. Three wires are fed into the automatic machine, which completes the fence-wire 150 barbs a minute. The machines are made by F. L. Taggert, of Freeport.

A METHODIST'S METHOD.

Manner in which the Southern Book Concern is Alleged to Have Been "Played"—Dr. Redford's Success as a Publisher of Books.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Southern Methodist Publishing House by its late Agent, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Redford, now editing a religious journal at Louisville, Ky., has completed its labors. The Committee say the transactions which involve the Committee in the greatest trouble are those growing out of the publication of certain books for Dr. Redford on his individual account, by himself as Agent of the Publishing House, and the large sales by him to said Publishing House of the said books when published. The method of publication and sale of these books as conducted by Dr. Redford was wrong in principle and practice, and a very great pecuniary loss has resulted therefrom to the Publishing House, in throwing upon its shelves not only the plates of some of said books, but also a large amount of the books themselves, when the former will never in all probability be needed for future editions, and there will be little or no sale for the latter, especially when it appears that Dr. Redford reaped a very large pecuniary profit from said publication, amounting to some $19,000. He advanced the money to pay any item of expense connected with the publication, but all was borne by the Publishing House, and, when the various books were finished, almost the entire edition of each work was at once transferred to the Publishing House at a very large profit, and Dr. Redford's account credited for the same, and charged with the cost of bringing out said books. To illustrate, it cost him per volume to publish "Methodism in Kentucky" 46 cents per copy, and yet the Publishing House paid at wholesale for practically the entire edition $1.20 per volume in cash, and then subsequently paid Dr. Redford the cost of stereotyping said work, and now has the plates and over 1,700 copies on hand unsold, for all of which Dr. Redford has been paid in cash. During the last year of his first term of office as Agent of the Publishing House, Dr. Redford caused his salary to be increased from $3,000 to $5,000, which, although it was declared irregular by the Committee, was allowed. In a purchase of $37,000 worth of goods from a Louisville house, Dr. Redford paid to himself in advance certain commissions, being at the same time the paid Agent of the Publishing House, which were greatly in excess of actual expenses. The Committee says that, as an individual, Dr. Redford indorsed for William Cromey, of Louisville, and, when that individual bankrupted, by Dr. Redford's order the Publishing House paid the indorsements, although that concern had no connection whatever with the transaction. The sum amounted to about $5,000. The liabilities of the Publishing House amount to $300,000, while the assets foot up $235,000. Dr. Redford's indebtedness to the institution, amounting to $25,000, is not included in the statement of assets. The present management will pay off the debt by the issuance of bonds, and it is thought it will be pulled through.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 18.—The Military Reunion at Monticello on Oct. 8, 9, 10, and 11, will be the grandest gathering of the veterans of all the wars ever held in Illinois. Gen. J. C. Black, Gen. Shields, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Logan, Ben Harrison, Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Cullom, and other notables will positively be present and address the assembly. Battalions of the Illinois National Guard will be present, together with all the brass bands in this section of the State. Big flaming posters are out announcing the event.

GAS ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Some twenty engineers, Superintendents, and other gentlemen connected with gas-works in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas, and other Western States, met here to-day and organized the Western Association of Gas Engineers and Superintendents, after the plan of the Gas Association in the East. To-morrow they will elect officers and further perfect their organization.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
MATINEE BENEFIT
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
Yellow Fever Sufferers,
Under the auspices of the
CHICAGO CLUB,
On Friday, Sept. 20, at 2 p. m.,
When will be produced Bulwer's beautiful play,
THE LADY OF LYONS,
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, MR.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
The STAR ARTISTS and FULL COMPANY, under management of W. M. Conner, and all attaches have volunteered for the event, and Manager Hooley tenders the theatre and gas, so that the entire gross receipts may go to the sufferers.
N. B.—The private boxes and a few of the choice seats will be sold at auction, from the stage, at the close of the performance at the Wednesday Matinee.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $1.00.

CHICAGO NATATORIUM,
Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
CHICAGO CITIZENS
STILL LABORING FOR
The Fever-Stricken South.
All Day Thursday, Sept. 19, 1878,
BENEFIT FOR THE
YELLOW-FEVER SUFFERERS.
From 6 to 9 a. m.—Gentlemen swimming.
From 9:30 to 1:30, noon—Ladies swimming. A number of ladies have entered for a grand trial against time. Distance, one mile.
From 2 to 5 p. m.—Swimming match between male pupils of this season and of all ages.
At 4 o'clock p. m.—Grand diving contest after silver coin; open to all present.
At 8 p. m.—Contest for speed: three lengths of the bath. Prize, Silver Medal; open to all present.
General admission, 25c; all day and for all swimmers.
WM. JANSEN, Manager.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EXPOSITION
DAILY!
8 A. M.....TO.....10 P. M.
ADMISSION:
ADULTS......25 CENTS | CHILDREN......15 CENTS

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON of the Majestic Spectacular Revival of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The only complete, original version, as originally revived by Messrs. Gotthold & Rial. Grand Scenic Effects, Unequaled Cast of Characters, Large Band of Jubilee Singers, &c. Last scene, Beautiful Gates Ajar, marvel of art. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Monday, 23—"THE DANITES." McKee Rankin, Miss Kitty Blanchard, Louis Aldrich, and New York cast

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
THIS THURSDAY NIGHT—HENRY VIII.
Cardinal Wolsey..........JOHN McCULLOUGH.
And the Chicago debut of
Miss EMILIE GAVIN as QUEEN KATHERINE.
Friday Night—Benefit of John McCullough, when by general request will be presented Shakspeare's great tragedy, OTHELLO. Grand Farewell Matinee Saturday—VIRGINIUS, the crowning success of the present engagement. Saturday Night—Farewell appearance of John McCullough and Company—MACBETH. Macbeth, John McCullough. Lady Macbeth, Miss Gavin.
Monday, Sept. 23—Rice's Evangeline Combination.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Proprietor
Increasing Enjoyment of the Great Spectacle,
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
Magnificent Scenes, Strong Company, and Superb Ballet under M'LLE BONFANTI.
MATINEES Tuesday and Friday.
Monday, Sept. 23—The charming actress, MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the new Comedy-Drama, PARTED.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Second Week. Houses Crowded. The Eminent Comedian
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Carriages may be ordered for 10:20.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.
FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES
The Promoter and Perfecter of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.
Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.
By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:
It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax, or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.
It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.
Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name. No other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.
Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper, in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.
Price, $1.50 per bottle; six for $7.50.
Sold by all Druggists.

MAGNOLIA BALM.
[ORIGINAL.]
BEAUTY:
OR, THE
Secret of a Fair Face.
An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.
Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.
What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.
It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called
MAGNOLIA BALM
The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.
It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.
It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.
It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.
It makes the plainest face beautiful.
It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.
It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.
The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.
Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

LOAN EXHIBITION.
THE CHICAGO SOCIETY
OF
DECORATIVE ART
HAS DETERMINED TO OPEN A
LOAN EXHIBITION
OF ARTICLES OF ARTISTIC VALUE
In the coming fall. The members of the Society earnestly solicit the co-operation of the citizens of Chicago and its vicinity, and rely confidently on their liberality to make this Exhibition an honor to the city.
The articles to be exhibited will consist of Bronzes, Mosaics, specimens of Ancient Armor, Carved Ivories, Gold, Silver, and Brass Work, Electrotype Reproductions, Enameled Metal and Porcelain, Antique Furniture, Antique and Artistic Jewelry, Artistic Embroideries, Antique and Modern Pottery and Porcelain, Pictures, Engravings, Rare Books, Manuscripts, Autographs, Statuary, Glass, Lace, Tapestry, Textile Fabrics, Antique Fans, Lacquer, Wood Carving, Relics, etc.
Every one willing to contribute to the collection is requested to send name and residence to the Chairman of Committee of Selection,
MRS. FRANKLIN MAC VEAGH, cor. Lake-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.
This Committee will wait upon each contributor and make a list and description of the articles to be loaned.
By order of the President.
MRS. J. Y. SCAMMON.

FURNACES.
Heating AND Ventilation
FIRST PREMIUM CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
Boynton's Furnaces
For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood.
78 Styles and Sizes.
30,000 IN USE.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.
The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,
571 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill.
A Charitable Institution incorporated Sept. 1, 1871, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of the diseases and accidents peculiar to women.
THE WOMAN'S FREE DISPENSARY
Connected with this Institution
Is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 12 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of women.

CLOTHES CLEANING.
Your Old Clothes!
Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo.
N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.
LADIES AND GENTS.

PILE CURES.
DR. BARHAM'S
"PILE CURE"
Has been sold South for seven years, and never has failed to cure BLIND, BLEEDING, and ITCHING PILES. 99 Madison-st., Chicago.

CIDER BARRELS.
CIDER BARRELS.
I can supply parties wishing to buy new or second-hand Barrels for Cider, with any quantity, on short notice.
F. M. BRADSHAW,
280 Centre-av., Chicago.

CHIROPODIST.
CORNS
STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it: 25c per box.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
Copelin Photographer
75 MADISON-ST.,
Take Elevator.
Cabinets, $6: Cards, $3.
CARD and CABINET Photographs
A SPECIALTY AT STEVENS' STUDIO,
85 and 87 East Madison-st., over Hershey Music Hall.
THE VERY FINEST IN THE CITY.

SHOES.
BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BEST. Ask your Dealer for them.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dat'n	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington { Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
& Keokuk { Express.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Waukesha, Madison, and Iowa Ex (Oconomowoc Saturdays)	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	9:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 7:05 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Ma...	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily .... *9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until .... 8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily* .... 9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily* .... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily* .... 10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until .... 11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday .... 7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday .... 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
It is well known Dr. James for the past 20 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 10 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.
Stuttering and Stammering positively cured or no pay.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want of energy, etc., and the whole train of gloomy attendants. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JACQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.
ASTHMA CATARRH OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPITATION, and all affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Pulvers. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

TRIUMPH THROAT TABLETS
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Hoarseness, the Voice, and all Bronchial Affections.
Price, 25 Cents per Box by Mail.
Triumph Throat Tablet Co.,
Baltimore, Md.
Trade Mark.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Judge P. C. Sears, of Kansas, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. George H. Parker, of Davenport, Ia., is at the Sherman House.

United States Senator R. J. Oglesby, of Decatur, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

E. W. Scott, of the Equitable Life-Insurance Company, of New York, is at the Palmer.

J. W. Smith, Esq., of Detroit, General Manager of the Erie & North Shore Freight Line, is at the Sherman.

F. H. Pickering, Esq., proprietor of the Cutter House, Grand Haven, was a guest at the Sherman yesterday.

L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, is at the Tremont House.

C. P. Marsh, Esq., of New York, the man who first started the charges against Secretary Belknap, is at the Grand Pacific.

Five years ago yesterday Jay Cooke & Co. failed. The country has not yet fully recovered from the panic that was caused by the failure.

Col. L. P. Palmer, Philadelphia, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Road, and Tom Scott's right-hand man, is a guest at the Tremont.

Over a hundred excursionists from Michigan are stopping at the Irving House. They will spend several days seeing the sights and visiting the Exposition.

A report was current last evening among Socialists that Mr. Michaelas, of the *Freie Presse*, yesterday purchased the *Socialist*, the organ of those of that faith in Milwaukee.

Justice J. Charles Haines returned yesterday, after a three weeks' sojourn near the Straits of Mackinaw. Hunting, fishing, and camping out have bronzed his skin and renewed his youth.

The Western Sharpshooters' Association will hold a Schuetzenfest at their park the 22d, 23d, and 24th insts. One of the attractions promised is a shooting-match between the companies of the First Regiment.

Anna Peters, 3 years old, while playing near a second-story window at her father's home, No. 256 West Chicago avenue, accidentally fell out, receiving so severe injuries that a recovery is considered impossible.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 72; 12 m., 76; 3 p. m., 81; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.50.

The Hon. John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, and a pleasure-party of nine, consisting of his family and Col. W. H. Moore, the Hon. R. McMeen, the Hon. Garick Mallory and wife, of Pennsylvania, are at the Palmer House.

The Silver-Gilders' Union met at No. 7 Clark street last evening in secret session and adopted a uniform scale of prices presented by a Committee. The prices agreed on are understood to be satisfactory to employers as well as employes.

The floater found in the lake last Tuesday has been identified by A. J. York, of No. 171 Fifth avenue, as that of D. J. Williams, who formerly kept a thrifty livery-stable on Clermont avenue, New York. He came to this city after the fire, and went into partnership with a man on Cottage Grove avenue, but lost the greater portion of his wealth. The rest he lost in speculations on the Board of Trade. He undoubtedly committed suicide in a fit of despondency over his impecuniosity.

The Fourteenth Ward Republicans met at Lochner's Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, last night, with a fair attendance. A letter from Commissioner Meyer suggesting that the Club nominate two judges of election from each precinct was referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee reported on twenty names for judges, together with clerks from each precinct, to be sent to the County Commissioners as the nominees of the Club. After listening to a few short speeches, the Club adjourned to the next regular meeting.

The Executive Committee of the House of the Good Shepherd met last night at the Sherman House, Mr. R. P. Derickson in the chair, for the purpose of receiving reports of the sub-committees appointed to manage the different features of the Bazaar and Fair to be held at the Exposition Building, commencing Nov. 2 and continuing through Nov. 9, the proceeds of which Fair go to the House of the Good Shepherd. All of the sub-committees reported progress, and asked for further time, which was granted. A motion to postpone the Fair on account of the general attention and subscriptions now bestowed upon the yellow-fever cause was voted down. It was decided that the work of soliciting subscriptions should be commenced as soon as, in the discretion of the Finance Committee, in whose hands the matter rests, such action should be deemed most advisable. Father Riordan was appointed to attend the meeting of the ladies who are interesting themselves in the Fair, inquire as to what they have done, and report Wednesday night, to which time the meeting adjourned.

The Auxiliary Committee of the State Industrial School for Girls, for the First Congressional District, met at the Woodruff Hotel yesterday morning. There were about twenty ladies present, the small number being due to the fact that so many of the members are out of town. The question of creating an editorial bureau was taken up, and it was decided to make an effort to have a regular space in the different papers of this city devoted to the interests of the Association. The Secretary read a report of the work done during the year. The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of retaining the present officers, and they were accordingly elected by acclamation. Various plans for raising money were discussed. The plan proposed is to unite eight of the charities of the city in a grand charity entertainment. The representatives of these different charitable institutions will meet Tuesday. The project of the societies is to hold a fair of some kind at the Tabernacle within a short time. The following ladies were appointed Directresses of the Auxiliary Association for the coming year: Mesdames Tuley, Flagg, Briggs, Waterman, Brown, Calkins, Merrick, Doolittle, Phillips, and Miss Kimpson. The meeting adjourned to the third Wednesday of October, at 2 p. m.

The failure of Briggs & Bro., seedsmen, of this city and Rochester, N. Y., was announced yesterday. The firm was established in the latter city many years ago, and gradually increased its business until the volume of transactions in the West became of such proportions as to justify the establishment of a branch in this city, which was done about five years ago. Shortly afterwards one of the firm died, and almost simultaneously the panic occurred. As soon as the other seedsmen learned of the proposed establishment of the Briggs branch here they reduced the prices of goods fully 50 per cent, which was equivalent to the expenditure of $60,000 in order to start the house in this city. Mr. C. W. Briggs, who constitutes the firm, lives at Rochester, and looked after the interests of the parent house. The branch here was conducted by Mr. W. S. Briggs, a young man who had just left college to enter upon a mercantile career without any other preparation. It is charged by the creditors of the concern that he mismanaged the business, and squandered large sums in pursuit of pleasure and fast horses. The Rochester house was sold out a few days ago to Sibley & Co., of that city, who agreed to take the boxes and seeds all over the country and pay the indebtedness of the firm to the Rochester banks. The liabilities of the concern are placed at $160,000, with assets of the very nominal value of $300,000, largely real estate purchased at fancy prices. The Chicago branch owes some $30,000, mostly borrowed money in small amounts. Mr. William S. Briggs went to Rochester two or three days ago. Tuesday a writ of attachment was sued out by Smith Whittier for $3,000, and yesterday the Sheriff was put in possession. J. L. Chapman, who is a creditor to the amount of $2,000, yesterday sued out another attachment.

THOMAS ANDREWS.

After an illness of several months, during which he suffered severely from an attack of dropsy, "Tom" Andrews, the well-known restaurateur, died on Tuesday evening at his residence, on the corner of Van Buren street and Ashland avenue.

Mr. Andrews was a native of Farnham, County of Kent, England, where his father was an extensive hop-grower. In early life he was an apprentice in the tea and coffee trade in the City of London. He came to this country in 1840, and to Chicago in 1856, establishing the "Headquarters Restaurant" on the southwest corner of Lake and State streets, where he remained, doing a very successful business, until about 1862, when he sold out and went to New York, where he engaged in gold and stock speculations, at first successfully, but ultimately losing heavily. After a two-years' absence, he returned to Chicago, opening a restaurant on Dearborn street, nearly opposite the old Post-Office, where he was doing a profitable business up to the time of the great fire, which consumed nearly everything he possessed. Shortly afterwards he opened a restaurant in Calhoun place, near the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where he continued to do business until three years ago, when he moved into the Rice Building, on Dearborn street, between Washington and Randolph, where he has been doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Andrews, though brusque in address and rough in manner, was a generous-hearted man, and was liberal in his charities where he believed the recipients deserving. Many of the older residents and bon vivants of Chicago were his intimate friends, and they greatly respected him. His only relative in this country was Mr. Messenger, a wealthy tobacconist of Brooklyn, N. Y. He leaves a wife, whom he married in Boston some six years ago. He was in the 62d year of his age. He died very quietly, and was conscious to the last.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the residence, 254 Ashland avenue. Carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

MISS HARRIET A. WALCOTT.

At the close of so useful and devoted a life as that of Miss Harriet A. Walcott, Matron of Unity Church Industrial School, it seems fitting that more should be told of her than could be in the brief lines announcing her death.

Always, since she came to Chicago about ten years ago, Miss Walcott has had an eager interest in all work that was good or helpful in its nature, and has taken so active a part in it that those who knew of the many other claims upon her time, and her lack of health and strength, could only wonder at her brave spirit and her gift for accomplishing so much in the face of many obstacles. Her sympathy with liberal religious views led her to Unity Church, and she soon became the Assistant Superintendent of its Sunday-school, where her valuable counsels and strong, kindly interest in both teachers and pupils drew to her many friends.

Those who established Unity Church Industrial School feel that a special kind Providence brought Miss Walcott to become Matron of the school, at its opening early in 1876. It needed but short time to show that for this very difficult work she possessed the rarest ability. Through all the trials of the first few months,—and no one but herself ever knew how many and how bitter they were,—when it seemed to some as if the experiment might fail and the hoped-for good remain undone—she kept hopeful. She held a practical fine faith in the possible development of almost invisible good in the most unpromising of children; so she scattered wise, and kind, and tender words among little hearts to which such words were pitifully new,—taught them the simplest elements of kindly human feeling, and good and delicate living, superintended their utterly ignorant attempts at taking care of the school-room, and preparing their simple lunch, guided their unskilled and quickly-weary fingers in the making of decent garments, and opened a new world to them in her delightful object-lessons, and through helping so many into the public schools.

Those who realize what it was to do all this will feel that she could have had strength for no more; but her broad sympathy went beyond the children to their deplorable homes, and to the whole neighborhood that knew only the darkness of such living. She became a power among fathers, mothers, and brothers, and exerted in that part of the city a great quieting influence during the riots in the summer of last year.

Childless herself, she has yet left many sorrowing children to whom her great, warm heart, and tender ways, and perfect justice have been their first revelation of true motherhood. Those who were present at her funeral will long remember the sad "cry of the children,"—Protestant, and Catholic, and Jew,—as they passed their teacher's coffin, each placing upon it her tiny bunch of flowers, and the look of consciousness of heavy loss in the faces of the fathers and mothers.

Miss Walcott once said, when speaking of the affection of the heart that at last caused her sudden death, that she hoped she should "go to school some day, and then go home to sleep and never wake again,"—and it was as she wished. She, too, could say "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness." X.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—The Hon. G. H. Parker, Davenport; S. E. Lowe, St. Louis; the Hon. G. C. Burdett, Troy, N. Y.; J. R. Hixson, Buffalo; J. W. Smith, Detroit; Frank Lawlor, San Francisco; J. H. Morgan, Boston; A. O. Mann, Muskegon; W. T. Buttis, Oshkosh.... *Tremont House*—Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, Kalamazoo; W. H. Adams, New York; the Hon. J. H. Richardson, Quincy; Robert Cravens, Madison, Ind.; H. G. Farmington, Louisville; E. R. Wright, Tecumseh, Neb.; J. F. Holzman, Denver; John Brown, Geneva; Moses Stratton, Boston; John E. Marsh, Sandusky; R. G. Hodges, St. Louis; Charles E. Harrington, Boston; Gen. J. Buffum, New York; the Hon. J. A. Finch, Indianapolis.... *Palmer House*—Barlow Cumberland, Toronto; the Hon. John J. Patterson and W. H. Patterson, South Carolina; W. H. Moore and R. McMeen, Pennsylvania; Garick Mallory, Washington; J. F. R. Landis, U. S. A.; Samuel Johnston, Boston; William Tucker, London; L. B. Partridge, Yankton; the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Washington.... *Grand Pacific*—Judge T. C. Sears, Kansas; Senator Richard J. Oglesby, Decatur; C. F. Sise, Boston; the Hon. E. B. Ames, Minneapolis; H. B. Rumsey, Wyoming Territory; J. L. Abernethy, Leavenworth; W. L. Smith, California; A. Phillips, Albany; John D. Anderson, Nashville; E. A. Quintard, Memphis; F. La Peyre, New Orleans; W. P. Copeland, Washington; N. M. Hubbard, Jr., U. S. N.; A. P. Swineford, *Miners' Journal*, Marquette.

THE CITY-HALL.

The cost of cleaning the streets for August was $2,813.

Mayor Heath is expected to return home in about ten days.

The police will be paid for August to-day, and receive half cash.

The license receipts were $500,—about the average for this time of year.

The firemen will not get their August paper until some time next week.

There have been 2,731 saloon licenses issued to date, about 100 less than were taken out during the whole of the last fiscal year.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, $580; water office, $2,738; Comptroller, $32; total, $3,351. He paid out only $350.

Acting-Mayor Gilbert has signed the Lumber-Yard ordinance, which prohibits the establishment of new yards, except on a navigable stream.

Contagious diseases seem to be abating, only two cases, one of scarlatina and the other of diphtheria, having been reported so far this week.

Six substitutes were appointed by Supt. Seavey yesterday, to take the place of sick officers, or those who are off duty by permission. They will be entitled to the first vacancies, but now get pay only when they work.

Among the building permits issued were the following: E. Jennings, a three and a two-story brick laundry, Nos. 403 and 405 West Madison street, $5,000; Charles H. Beers, three two-story brick dwellings, Superior, near Market, $5,000.

Another batch of revenue warrants of 1877, amounting to $8,000, was wiped out yesterday. With reference to the 1875s, it has been ascertained that those for small amounts—under $1,000—have been redeemed as fast as presented, and, though the exact amount gotten rid of since February is not definitely known, it is believed to be in the neighborhood of $75,000, leaving outstanding yet a little over $350,000. These, however, will doubtless be redeemed before the end of the year, as the receipts from back taxes are fair.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The jail is being calcimined, and the labor of the prisoners is employed to do the work.

The County Collector yesterday sold South Town property down to Sec. 28 for delinquent city taxes for 1873-'74, and also a few lots in the Town of Lake for taxes for 1877.

The Committee on Public Charities will visit the Insane Asylum to-morrow to look after the improvement of the sewerage. They have been there half a dozen times already on the same business, but this excuse will do.

Commissioner Cleary says that he is a candidate for re-election simply to satisfy himself whether or not there is any truth in the saying that "virtue is reward." The Colonel is, no doubt, a little off in proverbs, and was thinking of "virtue is its own reward." In any event, he is in the field, and says he will not spend one cent for the nomination, but for his election he will make it lively.

Mrs. Josephine Train yesterday came all the way from Kalamazoo to marry Arthur S. Train, of this city. While they were at the marriage-license window she dropped the information that she had been married to the gentleman before, but that they had been divorced. She was careful to tell the clerk to never breathe it, and if a reporter had not been standing near at the time the item would have been lost.

Complaint was made to some of the Commissioners Tuesday of the condition of the water-closets on the Court-House square, and it was strongly intimated that unless something was done they,—the water-closets, not the Commissioners,—would be condemned as a public nuisance. The Commissioners took the hint yesterday, and ordered the closets put in proper condition, and agreed to divide the expense between the several contractors on the grounds.

Architect Egan explained to the Committee on Public Buildings yesterday that the "extras," for which Walker was paid $7,385 a few days ago had not been ordered by him. He said, however, that he had ordered about one-third of the work done, subject to the approval of the Committee, and Walker had really done the entire work without competent authority. When the "extras" were voted the argument was that the architect had ordered the work, and the county was bound to pay for it, whereas the facts are that the contractor did the work without orders, and that Egan had no authority under a former resolution of the Board to make an order if he desired. In a week or two, it is said, Walker will come in with another claim for "extras" for work he was never instructed to perform, and of which only a few know anything, and it remains to be seen whether his friends will stick by him or not.

Some weeks ago Walker, the Court-House contractor, was ordered to place new derricks on the ground, and also to not attempt to move the old ones from one side of the building to another, under penalty of not receiving any more money. Nothing has been since heard of the matter until yesterday, when Architect Egan came forward and called the Committee's attention to the failure of Walker to keep his promise about the new derricks, and his disregard of the order about the old ones, and quite a wrangle followed. Walker said he would have one new derrick on the ground to-day, and that one of the old derricks had been moved Tuesday night without his knowledge or consent, and thus the matter ended. It is a school-boy affair throughout, from the fact that the Commissioners are in such a position that they dare not act like men and see that the contractor lives up to the orders of the architect.

Two men came into the State's Attorney's office yesterday afternoon and called that official aside. One was stalwart and the other a diminutive specimen, and a little indiscretion or want of knowledge of men came very near landing him in jail. The tall fellow began to talk about some case, but before he had named it the two-for-a-cent chap pulled an envelope out of his pocket and handed it to Mr. Mills. It was addressed to him and marked "personal," and he began to open it. "No," said the little fellow, "don't open it here." Mr. Mills turned and looked at him, and opening the envelope found a $10 bill in it. He threw it at the chap, and had he not been so very small his boot would have followed it. The fellow rushed out without giving his name and before an officer could be called, and thus escaped being locked up.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal revenue receipts at the Collector's office yesterday were $34,816, of which $28,958 was from spirits, $4,537 from tobacco and cigars, and $1,197 from beer.

The 4 per cent bonds sold yesterday amounted to $3,600.

The disbursements at the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday were as follows: Gold, $3,000; silver, $3,000; and currency, $161,000.

COMPLAINTS OF DISCHARGED WORKMEN.

Among the numerous complaints made by discharged employes against the head men upon the Custom-House work was one made yesterday that King, the master mechanic, and Spalding, the timekeeper, were acting in concert and "bouncing" a great many old soldiers, particularly Germans, that they would lay off a phalanx of fifteen or twenty men on a Saturday night, and hire as many more new ones Monday morning, and that they had cut painters down from $1.50 to $1.20 per day, when there was an understanding that the lowest price paid to laborers should be $1.50 per day, and at the same time it was claimed they paid their friends $1.75 per day. A reporter questioned Gen. McDowell upon this subject yesterday, and received the following reply to the charges: Said he, "When I came here I found that the men employed upon the work were nearly all Germans. They were undoubtedly 'old soldiers,' for they did nothing but 'soldier' on their work all day. I had express orders from the Department to get the work done as cheaply as possible [the orders were shown], and was told that it was costing entirely too much. Why, there was a lot of laborers engaged painting or daubing the iron-work over with a cheap red paint. I looked the work over. The men were not painters, but laborers. I found, at the rate the men worked and the pay they received, it was costing 16 cents a yard, or, rather, eight cents a lineal foot, to paint the iron beams and rafters,—that is, to daub on the mixture. Those men who are upon the roof are painters, and for risking their lives there they get $2. I also looked at the brick work, and I found that it cost from $5 to $7 for every thousand of brick laid. The men were divided up into knots and cliques, and were virtually running the work themselves. There was practically no Superintendent; the workmen did as they pleased. If one of them got discharged he ran to one of the newspapers and preferred charges against the man in charge, and in this way they ruled with a high hand. I immediately saw that I had either got to submit or have a fight. I resolved upon the latter course, and thought I would see whether I was boss or whether the workmen were going to run me. I saw that the head men and timekeepers were in with the men, and I at once discharged them and put in others. I reduced the wages to $1.20 per day for eight hours' work, which is more than they are paying outside for the same kind of work. It is true that men have been discharged Saturday night and others taken on Monday morning; but it was where one kind of work was finished, or nearly finished, and another kind about to be commenced. And this is the truth of the whole matter," said Gen. McDowell.

CRIMINAL.

Phineas Norden, keeper of a store on State, near Twenty-second street, was before Justice Foote yesterday, on a change of venue from Summerfield, for receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. He gave $500 bonds for a continuance to Sept. 30.

An afternoon paper asserts that last Saturday evening D. S. Earll, a salesman and shipping clerk in the employ of the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, took a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent, but was pumped out by Dr. Pike. The cause is said to have been the discovery by his employers that he was a defaulter to the extent of nearly $600, about half of which sum he acknowledges having appropriated to his own uses.

About one week ago F. M. Link, who is engaged in the business of procuring situations for ballet-girls and others who hope to be ballet-girls, was arrested at the instance of a comely maiden named Annie Erickson, upon a charge of bastardy. Nothing was said of the affair at the time because Mr. Link stoutly and persistently declared that the young woman was attempting to blackmail him, and that a publication of the arrest and accusation would injure his business. Yesterday, it would appear, Mr. Link changed his tactics, and, instead of undergoing the process of inquiry into Annie's statements and affidavits, he suffered Justice Meech to pronounce the words which linked him for life to the complainant in the case.

Officers Twohey and Otto, of the West Twelfth Street Station, yesterday arrested Thomas Burns and Michael Riley, bridge-tenders at the Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Sixteenth street, charged with robbing and unmercifully abusing and beating a Bohemian, named Frank Bohadjik, on the night of the 16th. Bohadjik, who resides at No. 154 West Twelfth street, entered complaint that while on his way home on that night two men attacked him, and, after beating him until he was insensible, robbed him of a silver hunting-case watch, fifteen pounds of fresh fish, his fishing nets, and a few other articles. Suspicion attached to the bridge-tenders, and yesterday when they were shown to him he claimed to identify them both.

The valuable papers stolen a week ago last Tuesday from the real-estate office of Henry P. Isham was yesterday recovered by a private detective agency, and were returned to the owners. The money has not yet been returned, but probably will be, as the political connections of the thief are such that he will not care to leave himself liable to an expose. Contrary to the assertions of the city police, the thief was not the late "Kid" O'Brien shot by Officer Jones, nor was he in any way connected with the affair. It was planned and executed by three well-known crooked men, two of whom engaged in kicking each other's shins and raising a disturbance on the sidewalk, and while the clerk's attention was attracted by this rumpus the third man sneaked into the office.

Tracy D. Hull, a real-estate agent at Room 9, No. 110 Dearborn street, was before Justice Matson yesterday charged with converting to his own use eight trust-deeds of the sum of $1,000 each, the property of Thomas J. Foster, the complainant in the case. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000, for trial to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The allegations made by the prosecution, are to the effect that Hull hypothecated eight trust-deeds which had been put in his hands as agent, realizing about $2,500 on them; that said deeds were the property of Thomas J. Foster, who never authorized their hypothecation, and that Hull kept the money unto himself and went into bankruptcy shortly after he had disposed of the deeds. The deeds in question were given to secure the payment of the expenses incurred by building upon some of Mr. Foster's property.

Officer Archy Darrow has for some days past been engaged by Superintendent Seavey in looking up policy and lottery schemes about town. Yesterday he entered complaint before Justice Summerfield against eight such places, and the warrants were placed in the hands of a squad of police selected from the West Madison Street Station. A couple of dens down town were broken up, including one in Commissioner Spofford's building on Clark street, which THE TRIBUNE wrote up last year as a swindling institution. A colored chuck-luck house on Fourth avenue was also captured. The effort to break up these games is commendable. They are patronized solely by the superstitious and poorer classes, and there is not half as much chance to make a winning as there is in a square faro-bank. The people who engage in the business indulge in a petty sort of robbery, and rope in all the "greenys" they find, and only once in a great while is the amount stolen large enough to induce the loser to prosecute the swindlers.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

DEATH OF B. W. FAY.

About a quarter after 7 last evening, a shot was heard by Joseph Wolverton, the watchman for Leopold & Austrian's line of steamboats, who was inside their building, at the foot of Washington street, changing his clothes. He had previously heard footsteps on the dock, and concluded that there was but one person walking. After the shot there was quiet, and though he listened attentively, he heard no one running away, or anything else that indicated that any person was leaving the place. No vessels were lying there at the time. After dressing himself, Wolverton hurried out and found a man lying on the dock, which is seven feet wide, his head near the building and his feet toward the water. His hat was beside him. He thought he was drunk, and had fired the shot and fallen down, not seeing any blood. So he went to the tunnel and told Patrolman Charles Peters, who was on duty there, that there was a drunken man on the docks, near the water, and he ought to be moved. He asked Peters if he had heard a pistol shot. Peters answered that he had, and that the man must be the one who was shot. The two went at once to the place where he was lying, and on turning him over saw a bullet-hole in his left temple. The pockets were turned inside out. They took him first to the Sherman, where he formerly boarded, then to the Ogden House, where they declined to receive the body, and then to the Morgue. Returning, they searched the dock, and found a couple of 10-cent pieces, a dollar bill, several business cards, and some letters, but nothing which indicated a reason for committing suicide. As the pockets of his clothing was turned inside out, the officers concluded that it was a case of robbery and murder, and, acting on that theory, hunted around for a couple of hours for clews, but were unable to find or learn anything which warranted the assumption that those crimes had been committed.

It appeared from the cards that the man was B. W. Fay, and that he lived at the Ogden House. Mr. Fay, who came to this city eight months ago from Lincoln, Mass., has boarded at the Ogden House for the last two months with his wife and two boys. A request to see Mrs. Fay last evening was refused by the lady on the ground that she had nothing whatever to say concerning the occurrence. The talk around the hotel pointed toward the conclusion that the deceased

HAD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The peculiar spot in which the body was found,—a place which was entirely out of the way of his customary haunts,—was one circumstance which seemed to convince his acquaintances; while various trifles light as air, such as the fact of his having a life-insurance policy of $2,000, served to give an air of probability to the conjecture. Moreover he had been depressed in spirits for some time, business had been very dull, and, while there was no appearance of domestic trouble, Mr. Fay had at times an air of jovial gaiety, under which it was thought he carried some hidden vexation. He was, it is said, a regular Ingersollian in his religious convictions, and a friend of his, who appeared to know him well, expressed the idea that Fay would have thought nothing of taking the leap in the dark if he saw nothing to be gained by remaining here.

The policeman who found the body says it was lying with the feet toward the river, within three feet of the edge of the dock. The ball had pierced him above the ear on the right side of the head. There was found in his pocket a Union Jack pistol No. 3, from which not a shot had been fired, and his pockets were turned inside out. These circumstances looked like a murder; yet, strangely enough, none of the acquaintances of the deceased appeared to look upon the occurrence in that light.

The proprietor of the Ogden House said he saw Mr. Fay yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. Whether he went to breakfast or not he could not say. He did not come home to dinner.

Mr. Pierce, the night clerk, saw him at half-past 6 o'clock on Fifth avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets. He appeared at that time to be "perfectly straight," so says the clerk, who knew that Mr. Fay was occasionally prone to habits of over-indulgence in the flowing cup.

Mr. Clark, who was employed by the deceased, who kept the hat and cap store at No. 116 Clark street, in the capacity of a salesman or clerk, says he has occasionally heard Mr. Fay give way to some despairing utterances, such as saying he wished he was dead, and the like. He had failed in business in New York, said Mr. Clark, and trade here was running very low for a time. Fay looked generally jovial and genial with all his friends, but he was oppressed with business troubles. Mr. Clark refrained from expressing an opinion on the subject, but it was pretty easy to see that he did not put much faith in the theory that his employer had been murdered.

Mrs. Fay, the policeman said, was principally interested over the point of having her husband's remains properly conveyed to his home in the East. "She appears to take the matter very calmly," said the officer,—but what does a policeman know about a woman's feelings from her looks? The watch and chain of the deceased had been left in the keeping of his wife for several days, and so were all the insurance papers,—naturally enough. According to Mr. Clark, the salesman, he was not in the habit of carrying much money about with him, for the reason that he had usually very little to carry. He was in the habit, it appears, of drinking quite freely, although he had by no means the reputation of being a drunkard. He was never seen in a condition when he could not take good care of himself, and when last seen alive he appeared to be quite sober.

The chambermaid of the hotel, who took care of Mr. Fay's rooms, stated last evening that he had two revolvers, which, on the supposition that he had committed suicide, might form a link in the chain of evidence. But then it would have to be seen whether the other revolver had disappeared or not,—and Mrs. Fay positively declined to be interviewed on the subject. No weapon was found near him, but it might have fallen into the water.

The inquest will be held this morning at the Morgue, where the body lies, and much interest will be felt in the investigation of facts surrounding this mysterious affair.

THE WOUND.

A reporter visited the Morgue last night and surveyed the corpse as it lay stretched upon the marble slab. Its appearance was ghastly and revolting. The clothes had not been removed nor the blood and soil washed away. From the holes on either side of the head, from the ears, and from the mouth blood had flowed freely and clotted in the hair and upon the sides of the neck and the back and sides of the head. The face was, in the dim light of the candle held by the keeper of the place, of a peculiarly ashen and cold hue, the mouth tightly closed. An examination of the wound showed that the pistol which carried the missile that caused the death must have been either a large or very strong one, or one possessing both qualities, for the wound was large where the ball entered just behind and above the right ear, and the hole caused by the exit of the ball at a point just in front and about on a level with the middle part of the left ear was also of considerable size. The hair about the wound did not appear to be singed, nor were powder marks visible on the scalp. In stature the dead man was of about medium hight, and of a "close," though not stout, build. He had a pleasant, intelligent face, with a Roman nose. He wore a chin beard, tinged with gray, as was his hair, and was dressed in a neat dark suit of clothes. The wound was so located that one can readily see how it would have been possible for Mr. Fay to have shot himself without singing his hair and powdering his scalp. He might have shot through the rim of his hat, and that might have kept off the fire and powder. The ball, as before said, took a slightly-downward range, there being just about the length of an ear between the hight of the wounds.

MATSON & CO.

GOING BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The Matson robbery case reached the Grand Jury yesterday after considerable struggling and pulling and hauling. Early in the morning Mr. Trude was over to see the State's Attorney to hinder the doings of his clients being gone into by that inquisitorial body, urging that they were innocent, and that this particular case should take the natural course and first be heard before a Justice. Mr. Mills replied that for extraordinary cases extraordinary means should be employed, and was half of the opinion that the case in question was out of the usual line. Next Mr. Swett came to him and pleaded the interest of his clients,—Matson & Co.,—claiming that to first have a hearing in a Justice Court would imperil the cause of justice, and saying that he had laid the matter before Judge Rogers, who had taken the same view that he had. Finally, as a compromise, Mr. Mills agreed that if the jury would hear a statement from Mr. Swett that he would interpose no objections, and, unusual as was the proceeding, Mr. Swett was admitted, and, from what could be learned, unfolded, in an hour's talk, all of the mysteries of the case as he had been told them. He repeated substantially all that the officers and his clients had gleaned, and told how they had gotten their information, some of which was printed in these columns two days ago, and some of which was not. He was not before the jury, however, in the capacity of a witness, but simply to post the jury as to what evidence they might expect to elicit from the witnesses he named. On leaving the jury-room all he would say was, that he believed he had a good case, and when told that Trude had said that he had not, he told the story of the boy who went out to shoot a skunk, and made the application by saying that before Trude got through he would, like the boy, know more about the odor of the animal. The witnesses may be heard to-day, yet there is no certainty that the case will be gone into until the jail docket has been cleared.

Beyond what is said above little can be added. Mr. Tourtelotte saw Mr. Mills during the day and protested, as had Trude, against his clients—Dr. Secord and Mrs. Irwin—being subjected to indictments on ex parte statements. He wanted an examination before Scully.

If the Grand Jury does take up the matter to-day, or if it does not, applications will probably be made for the release of the accused under a habeas corpus proceeding. The object of the defense is to find out what evidence the prosecution has, in order to be the better able to meet or explain it away. But the prosecution are unwilling to show their hand, because the detectives are following up clews which it is hoped will lead to the discovery of more jewelry. Under the circumstances, the interests of justice requiring it, no Judge would be apt to let the prisoners go. An accusation is hanging over them to be sure, but they don't seem to be as much troubled about it as the lawyers. Mr. Swett says he wants a little time to enable the police to finish their work, and he will doubtless filibuster and get as many days as deemed necessary.

Another chapter in the Matson-Marchisi scandal was picked up yesterday by a reporter, and there is no doubt as to its truth, for it came from an authentic source. This is the story:

In the winter of 1874-'5, Mr. William E. Higley, then a partner in the firm of Matson & Co.'s jewelry house, secured the services of a well-known detective and had Marchisi watched. The instructions of Mr. Higley to the officer were to find out what his clerk was up to, but he added, "I would rather find out that he is innocent of anything wrong than that he is guilty, for he is the best salesman in our store." He was told by the detective that the doings of Marchisi should be faithfully reported, whatever they were, and he set to work. He was shadowed closely for several days, and it was discovered that he was on intimate terms with Mrs. Mitchell. His employer, on learning it, talked to him like a father, and extracted a promise that he would abandon the woman and attend to his business.

CUT STONE.

THERE WAS LITTLE OR NO CHANGE in the situation yesterday, viewed either from the standpoint of a stone-yard boss or a striking stone-cutter. Tomlinson & Reed and Fanning held out and refused to pay the $2 demanded, while Boldenwich and one or two others were reported to have employed some of the strikers at the wages they wanted but could not get from Reed and Fanning. By afternoon there were scarcely fifty of the late unemployed who had not found work at $2 a day at some one place or another. Fanning experienced some little annoyance in his scheme of getting his stone cut by machinery at Singer & Talcott's. He sent over some stock Tuesday, but it was made up of such short pieces that the firm wouldn't touch it, and sent it back. He got some stone of greater length yesterday and sent that over, which the firm took and agreed to cut. His men all say that he will find it just as expensive to cut in this way, and perhaps more so, and there is no little chuckling among them as they think how he has overreached himself. He still holds out against $2, and will probably continue so to do, his work for the season being nearly finished. What he will do by another season remains to be seen.

MR. REED,

the visible partner of Tomlinson & Reed, claims that he is in the right, and doesn't propose to give in. The men earn more, he claims, than brick-masons, and are protected from wind and weather at their work, while the masons frequently have to set brick under a broiling sun, and can only work during the building season, like the stone-cutters. He argues, too, that he is paying them all he can under his contract, which he says is based on low figuring, notwithstanding the statements of the men that the contract is a soft one, and was made on the basis of paying better wages for cutting than they have been getting. He claims, too, that many of the strikers will soon come in at the old wages in preference to staying out for the remainder of the season, and that, in other words, they will soon be engaged in the process of cutting each other's throats, figuratively speaking. As to his right to take the work out of the city, Mr. Reed insisted upon it that the circumstances justify him in so doing, and he gives the men until to-day to decide whether they will return at his wages or stay out, in which latter case, he says, he will take the work to Indiana. When further asked if the clause in the contract alluded to yesterday did not prohibit this except in case of a general strike, he said that the resolution meant nothing any way, and intimated rather strongly that, to prevent a general strike, and to play him a mean trick, the other contractors would agree to pay the men on a strike what they demanded, be it $2 or even more. If he does attempt to take the work out of town, that attempt will be resisted by the stone-cutters, who are in earnest, and who mean to try what influence they have at the City-Hall to prevent it.

While talking to Mr. Reed, the reporter asked him about

ANOTHER MATTER OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST just now, viz.: the ability of the Bedford quarries to produce what it has been stated they could not produce for the columns and pilasters of the new City-Hall,—blue Bedford stone. Mr. Reed laughed at the statement that they could not furnish this material, and went on to say that the blue veins had just been struck, and the two car-loads of the stone had arrived during the morning. This blue stone, he says, is beneath the gray, and up to yesterday all the so-called blue Bedford—on which considerable wit and sarcasm have been expended in some of the yards here—was merely this overlying gray stone, and not blue Bedford at all. Now that they have got at the real blue stone, he says, it will be sent on as fast as needed, and cut and dressed for the columns and pilasters, either here or elsewhere, according to the issue of the strike. There is an abundance of it in the quarries, he says, and there need be no fear of its being exhausted before the building is completed. As to any scheme for substituting granite columns and pilasters, he knows naught of it, and professes his satisfaction at the contract as it stands, which requires him to furnish blue Bedford, which he buys of the Bedford Company as he would buy any other stone of any other company. If Mr. Hinsdale—with whom he has no interest in this contract whatever—has a scheme to substitute granite, he knows nothing of it himself, and is well enough satisfied with his contract as it is.

SHORT OF STONE.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Reed distinctly stated to a TRIBUNE reporter, the other day, that work upon this building would not be delayed on account of the strike among stone-cutters, and that a quantity of material was prepared ahead sufficient to outlast a reasonable delay, it was ascertained yesterday that the work on the City-Hall is practically at a stand-still in consequence of not having stone enough to complete the laying of the sixth course and prepare it for the belting course and the iron work. They have been delayed now for three days on account of this; not a stone has been laid for that length of time, and the gang of bricklayers will have to be laid off Saturday night at least, if not before.

Another cause of delay in the Court-House work is the failure on the part of Sexton to supply the iron girders. The brick work and a portion of the outer walls are in readiness to receive the iron, but there is no iron delivered. The delay caused by the failure of these contractors to meet their engagements will result in a loss to other contractors and to the city, which they should be compelled to make good, for there appears to be no reasonable excuse, at least for the stone-cutters, for not furnishing the material, as plenty of workmen can be found. It was stated yesterday that they had been paying some of their men as low as $1 a day, and this caused the strike, although Mr. Reed stated that they were paying the regular rates.

DESTITUTION.

NO. 285 ERIE STREET

is situated in one of the poorest of the many poor neighborhoods in the northwestern part of the city. Thereabouts do Irish, Germans, and Swedes mingle in the common fraternity of squalor and dirt. And at night how much darker is the picture than by day! All along that labyrinthine and gloomy byway, North Elizabeth street, there ascend noisome smells, and an occasional candle-light in a tenement window reveals glimpses of bare furniture, shaggy-headed men, pale women, and ragged, crying children. Ascending the devious route of Elizabeth street, a representative of this paper yesterday evening stumbled over broken sidewalks, brushed past one or two shadowy forms, and came to a standstill at last under a friendly gas-lamp at the corner of Erie. Inquiry of a passer-by resulted in the discovery of No. 285, a low wooden shanty near the corner. The upper floor was reached by a flight of shaky steps outside. A knock at the door received no response, and the visitor pushed it open. A candle, standing on a rude bureau, shed a feeble light around the room. The floor was bare. A lounge occupied one end of the apartment, and, with the bureau, constituted the only furniture. There was no one in sight; but a confused jumble of sounds came up from the lower part of the house. Retreating to the sidewalk, the investigator knocked at the door of the first floor. It was opened by a poorly-clad and care-worn Irish woman, who said that Mrs. Simmons was out, but would return soon. The visitor went in, when the cause of the noise was explained. Rolling about the bare floor were nine children, not one older than 10 years, in various stages of dirt and deshabille.

"The five of thim," said Mrs. Lenahan, apologetically, "are belongin' to the poor body up-stairs, who is gone out, borrowin' me own shawl, to see if she can get a bit to eat and for the childer."

Nine pairs of big hungry eyes stared at the intruder from nine uncombed heads and dirt-covered faces. One of the children in a shabby night-gown began to cry.

"Hush, Sarah," said the woman in a not unkind voice; then, turning, said:

"I've seen a dale of trouble in my time, but niver a sight so sorry as what I've seen these days. Poor man! he died very suddint. And she left here with the five childer and not able to do any work, and nothing in the house to eat at all. O, dear!"

"When did the husband die?"

"Last Monday. And he not even a bed to lie in and die aisy-like. I went up-stairs when I heard her crying, and then he was on the lounge with only a quilt over him, and his eyes shining like candles, and says he, 'Is it getting dark, ma'am?' And I didn't know what to say, and his wife, poor woman, sobbing so, and the childer crawling around on the floor not knowing anything of the matter. And with that he just gave one groan and died."

Nine pairs of fists went up to nine pairs of eyes, and nine distinct sniffles were heard. The woman rubbed her sleeve across her face and continued:

"A fine, hard-working man he was; niver drank, nor wasted none of his airnins; sickly-like always: last winter in the hospitil for bronchytis; but he always had a pride, he had, and never let on to no one that he was hard up, and she the same."

"Was he sick long?"

"Oh dear, no. Monday morning he was walkin' about as cheerful-like as you please. Towards night he complained of his throat, and she sent for a doctor.—Dr. Twine, who keeps an office on Indiana street. He came, and said, 'Simmons, you're all right, here's some pills for ye, and with that he lays down a box of pills and walks out. Then the night after the poor man took the pills he turned bad, and his wife got scared, and then was when I went up to see him. He died in half an hour after takin' the medicine."

There was something touching about this homely recital. The woman was so sad and worn herself. The children harrassed her with their cries, and she sent most of them into the back room, where they cried louder than ever.

"Yesterday was the funeral. They brought the coffin, which it hadn't no handles, and was quite plain and common, and they lifted it into the wagon and carted it off. This child here (alluding to a half-clad object in her lap) I found in the back room without a stitch on its poor little back, and I brought it down-stairs."

"Hadn't they any clothing for the baby?"

"No, nor for half of the others. They hadn't nothing. I never knew they was so hard up, for I didn't use to go there often, having to work myself in a laundry all day, and take care of me own childer when I get home. They hadn't a bed even, nor any chairs nor tables in the room."

"Has the widow any prospect of getting work?"

"And weeks it'll be before she can do any work, being she is near confinement, and never a well woman at any time."

"You have doubtless helped her yourself?"

"Yes, all I can; but what could a body in my place do? I work all day for 75 cints; and me with four childer to provide for, besides an old woman in the rear who has been sick aoed for six months."

Nine children, one woman near confinement, one woman working for 75 cents a day, and one old woman sick abed! This looked like a genuine case of poverty.

"The very last money I had in the house—$3.50—I gave to pay car-fare for me oldest boy, who went down to Jacksonville last week to the deaf and dumb 'sylum. Ah! the toimes is very hard, indade they are," and a tear shone in the woman's eye. The baby in the woman's lap resumed its lamentations in a weak, dreary, monotonous cry, which would not be stilled by rocking or soothing words. The room was utterly bare and desolate. There was sorrow, and sickness, and suffering in the air. The squalid street outside seemed even more miserable than before.

COBBLE-STONES.

THE USE OF ASPHALT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—As a matter of public interest, please suggest through THE TRIBUNE the advisability of flushing the cobble-stone paving with asphalt to deaden the clatter of horses' hoofs. Any practical man will say that this can be done, and will make a better and cleaner roadway than wood blocks. If the street-car companies insist on forcing cobble-stones on the community, common courtesy for past favors would prompt them to render this pavement noiseless. Respectfully,

WM. H. DRAKE.

Mr. J. Russell Jones, the President of the West Division Street Railroad Company, was shown the above letter yesterday, and invited to express an opinion. Mr. Jones looked resigned, as who should say "There's no evading this perpetual responsibility," and eventually gave expression to his sentiments: These communicators to the newspapers, he remarked, usually begin at the wrong end. The street-car companies have no intention to "force cobble-stones on the community." The street-car companies are probably in harmony with the community in reference to soft pine blocks. Experience has taught every man who drives a wagon or a buggy what these are worth. We have been trying to invent some way to make a more durable roadway, and we think cobble-stone is better than soft pine. We went to Lake Superior and imported granite bowlders at $20 a cord, when we might have found at home another kind of bowlder for $6. This cobble-stone road, continued Mr. Jones, has cost vastly more to begin with than the pine blocks, but the Company believed it would prove more lasting, and therefore more economical in the long run. The Company's interest and desire was to run the same principle on which a man runs a hotel—to make a profit and accommodate his customers. If the clatter of horses' hoofs on the cobble-stones was an inconvenience to the public, they would seek to remove the cause. He (Mr. Jones) had made no special effort to introduce cobble-stone pavement in preference to any other. He had asked one or two Aldermen to look at it, if it came in their way, but he never knew that they had taken the trouble to do so. He was somewhat surprised that the city could endure the unendurable soft pine so long, but with that he had nothing whatever to do. As regards the matter of flushing the cobble-stone paving with asphalt, Mr. Jones said he would like to consult some experts about it. If it was deemed advisable, and would result in any benefit to the community, he had no doubt the Company would adopt the suggestion, provided the outlay was not disproportionate to the public advantage.

In conversation with a civil engineer from Glasgow, Scotland, a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that the flushing of cobble-stones with asphalt had been successfully tried, and that it had produced the result of deadening the sounds, and also making travel easier for the horses. It would entail considerable extra cost, said the gentleman, but, in his opinion, founded on experience, it would prove in the long run a more economical way of paving the roadways by reason of its durability.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABOUT CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—I see that several of our streets are being paved with round cedar blocks,—sections cut from small trees six and eight inches in diameter,—and it strikes me that by placing the tops downward a much greater durability may be had than by putting them in at random. It is a fact familiar (or which ought to be familiar) to all those who set posts of wood into the ground that they will last much longer if the tops are put downward than they will when set as the tree grows. The reason is that the structure of the tree which permits the sap to circulate from the root in the live tree also permits the moisture to ascend in the dead tree when placed in the same position. By reversing the ends the valves are all closed, so to speak, and the post absorbs water much less readily. This fact is well known to many Yankee farmers who take pains to set their fence-posts and stakes top down. Why will not the Washington street contractor try the experiment of putting in, say, fifty feet of the pavement tops down, and the adjoining fifty feet butts down, and then see if there is not a marked difference in durability? YANKEE.

HITCHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—One of the many things that are noticeable in your enterprising city is the number of vehicles standing along the street, the horses being hitched to rings or weights upon the sidewalk. While this may be a very convenient practice for the owners, it is most unsightly, and would not be allowed in any other place of as much consequence as Chicago. As, in many ways, your people adopt New York manners and styles of dress, it might be well for them to consider the appearance of their city as regards the hitching practice. It detracts very much from the goodly appearance of your structures to see the street front obstructed by horses, buggies, carts, drays, etc., fastened to the sidewalk. The Common Council should act in this matter, for the looks of the thing. As I reside in New York, and occasionally visit Chicago, it has seemed to me that a little attention to this subject would be worth the while of those in authority and of THE TRIBUNE.

J. WATERHOUSE.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—I wish to inform my friends of the First Senatorial District that I am not a candidate for the Legislature. An unforeseen event compels me to make this announcement, and thereby enforces me to do now but what perhaps I might be obliged to do from necessity at last.

PATRICK HENRY O'TOOLE.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Village Trustees met Tuesday evening. Present—President Davis and Trustees Crocker, Bannister, Farwell, Jenks, and Kline.

The Committee on Water-Works called attention to certain differences that have recently occurred between the two Assistant Engineers at the Water-Works, and asked that the matter be investigated. The matter was referred to the Standing Committee on Water-Works for investigation. It is understood that the Assistant Engineers, who have never been friendly, recently quarreled and tried to settle their differences according to the rules of the prize-ring, the result being several black eyes and other injuries.

The Committee on Streets reported that since April they had expended $613 in repairing streets; had constructed 640 feet of crosswalks, at an average cost of 20 cents per lineal foot; that their total expenditures from the street-improvement fund amounted to $827.43; that the Street Commissioner had collected $320 in work on account of poll-tax, and had on hand $143, leaving over $1,700 of the street-improvement fund unexpended.

It was stated that there was some money in the hands of the village magistrates belonging to the village in the shape of fines not paid over, and the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to investigate and report upon the matter.

EQUALIZATION.

Sessions of the State Board—The Extent to which Cook County Will Probably "Get It" This Year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18.—At the session of the State Board of Equalization to-day it was announced that the Committee on Equalization of Lands will be ready to report to-morrow. Taxpayers of Gallatin County presented a petition representing that lands there were overvalued in assessment, and asking this Board to make a reduction of 50 per cent. The equalized assessment of lands in Cook County, after the general surplus is spread back, will probably not exceed $38 an acre. The personal property in Cook will probably lower the assessment return 9 per cent, and lots will be raised 27 per cent. Judge Beckwith, counsel for the Chicago & Alton, to-day appeared before the Committee on Assessment of Capital Stock of Corporations, and presented extended statistical tables showing the proper valuation of the Chicago & Alton Railroad property. Chairman Root's Committee on Capital Stock is hard at work endeavoring to ascertain from the meagre returns sent in the value of the capital stock of Cook County corporations.

N. MATSON & CO.

The great auction sale of this well-known and reliable firm of jewelers is in full progress, and very largely attended. Never has any business affair in this city attracted so much interest. The fact that the public are certain to find every article to be as represented, and absolutely sold to the highest bidder regardless of cost, brings out a multitude of buyers. Several thousand dollars' worth of goods were sold yesterday at great bargains to the purchasers, realizing only about 60 per cent of their net cost. It is to be hoped that better prices may hereafter be realized. Raised seats, apart from the crowd, are being arranged for the ladies.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN RESTAURANTS.

Mr. Whitney, 36 Adams street, conceived the idea of introducing the Model Restaurant on the plan of charging a very low price (usually 5c, nothing over 10c) for each dish, thereby affording each guest just what he wants, cooked, seasoned, and served in first-class style at a very small cost.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the cinchona remedy), of Minneapolis, Minn., positively cures every case of habitual drunkenness. Fee, $15; guarantee or money returned, $25; sample bottle; $5. Safe, sure, and speedy.

Protect your carpets by using the moth-proof carpet lining. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet Lining Co., New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet dealers.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work, or acute disease; and in every form of debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., proprietors, New York.

DEATHS.

McCARTHY—At his residence, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., Jeremiah McCarthy.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, from his residence, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

QUIRK—On Sept. 18, Dr. John F. Quirk, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, William E. Quirk, 350 Centre-av., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Family, and thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ New York and St. Louis papers please copy.

HALL—In this city Sept. 18, 1878, Henry H. Hall, aged 38 years 3 months and 27 days.

The remains will be taken to East Paw Paw, DeKalb County, Ill., on the 10 o'clock a. m. train to-day (19th) for interment.

☞ Alleghany County (Pa.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL—In this city, Sept. 18, 1878, Charles John Mitchell, aged 22 years 1 month and 1 day.

Funeral from No. 421 North Clark-st. to-day (19th) at 2 o'clock p. m., thence to Graceland Cemetery for interment.

PROMPT REFORM OF BODILY EVILS.

The prompt reform of those bodily evils, enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimilation, inactivity of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, as well as of the nervous symptoms which these ailments are especially prone to beget, is always accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by physicians, pronounced pure by analysts, and eminently wholesome and agreeable. Surely such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable and indigestible mineral drugs and unsanctioned nostrums. The nation at large assuredly thinks so, judging by the unprecedented demand for the article from Maine to the Pacific, a demand now supplemented by immense orders for it received from tropical America, Mexico, the British and Spanish Colonial possessions, and elsewhere. Both at home and abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy and preventive, the decisiveness of its effects recommending it everywhere.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will be held this evening at 70 West Lake-st.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON, OF THE UNIVERSITY of Chicago, lectures this evening at 8 o'clock at the Fourth Church, Paulina and Washington-sts., on "Shall the Chinese Go?" The proceeds are for the University. Tickets, 25 cents.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—THE SEVENTH DISTRICT Senatorial and Representative Convention will assemble at Republican Headquarters, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the 30th day of September, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate one candidate for State Senator and two candidates for Representatives in the Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 200 votes cast for Hayes and one delegate for each fraction thereof over 100 votes, providing each town has at least one delegate, as follows: Evanston, 4; Jefferson, 2; Lake View, 2; Cicero, 2; New Trier, 1; Northfield, 1; Niles, 1; Norwood Park, 1; Elk Grove, 1; Barrington, 1; Maine, 1; Hanover, 1; Palatine, 1; Schaumberg, 1; Wheeling, 1; Leyden, 1; Lyons, 1; Proviso, 1; Riverside, 1; Calumet, 1; Thornton, 1; Worth, 1; Bremen, 1; Bloom, 1; Lemont, 1; Orland, 1; Palos, 1; Rich, 1; total, 34. That the delegates be elected at the usual places of holding town elections, Saturday, Sept. 28, between the hours of 4 to 8 p. m. The following are the Judges of Primaries, who will be governed by the same rules which governed the last county primaries: Evanston—C. E. Bannister, E. G. Hooke, and S. V. Kline; Jefferson—M. H. Reynolds, Anton Berg, and S. C. Welch; Lake View—Martin Van Allen, John N. Hills, Robert Clark; Cicero—Rollo Pearsoll, Fred Luce, and M. F. Murrey; New Trier—J. W. Finney, M. C. Springer, and E. F. Russell; Northfield—George Stryker, William Bruggeman, William King; Niles—M. Conrad; Norwood Park—A. G. Low and H. F. Kline; Elk Grove—C. Busse, Jesse M. Allen, E. B. Wheeler; Barrington—Homer Willmarth, S. W. Kingsley; Maine—William Jones, H. C. Senne, and T. P. Robb; Hanover—George Struckman, C. F. Schultz, L. Ottendorf; Palatine—F. J. Filbert, C. S. Cutting, John Logan; Schaumberg—John Fapse, F. Kartning; Wheeling—Myer Bloom, A. P. Tewsbury, E. M. Thomas; Leyden—William Keller; Lyons—John Dolese, Samuel Bial; Proviso—H. H. Scharenberg; O. H. Benson, W. W. Graham; Riverside—George Chambers; Calumet—John Sidle and William Hopkinson; Thornton—C. Dalenberg, C. Nisley; C. L. Van Stumberg; Worth—C. B. Sammons, F. G. Diefenbach, Matt Helberg; Bremen—C. Andrews, J. Weber, George Callman; Bloom—Theo. Weidenfeld, J. McEldowny; Lemont—S. M. Singer, J. B. Reed; Orland—John Humphrey, J. M. Parsons; Palos—Andrew McCord; Rich—Adam Miller.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club at 335½ Blue Island-av. at 8 o'clock sharp to-night.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SENATORIAL Committee of the Second District at the office of William R. Page, Room 10 Honore Block, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH District of the Twelfth Ward are requested to meet at 399 Ogden-av., corner of Robey-st., Friday evening.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOLENS,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.,
SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

CHOICE PROPERTY IN LAWNDALE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
20 Choice Residence Lots
AND
2-Story Frame Dwelling and 50-Foot Lot,
IN LAWNDALE,
Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock, on the grounds.
Trains leave C., B. & Q. R. R. Depot at 3:15. These lots have lake water and sidewalks. A rare chance for a homestead at a great bargain.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Furniture, Carpets, &c.,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
BANKRUPT SALE
Stock Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, &c.
White Granite and Yellow Ware
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At our salesrooms 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE,
Friday, Sept. 20, at 9:30 a. m.,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
A full line Carpets, Dining-Room
FURNITURE,
General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c., &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Thursday, Sept. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
CROCKERY.
A good assortment will be offered.
FURNITURE.
AT 11:30 A. M. SALE OF
New Furniture of all Descriptions.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Wardrobes, Office Desks, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

LARGE AUCTION SALE
BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
THIS DAY.

RAILROAD LANDS.

CLOSING OUT.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is now closing out 290,000 acres of its unsold lands lying in the southern part of the State, at greatly reduced prices. For raising winter wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, fruits, vegetables, and berries of all kinds, these lands cannot be excelled. Horses, cattle, mules, and sheep can be raised with but little expense. The climate is mild and healthy. Good water. For full particulars apply to P. DAGGY,
Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co.,
Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago.
☞ Send for a map.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE HOUSE

Goods of all kinds, Silks, Woolens, Velvets, Mixed Goods, Shawls, Sacques, etc., etc., handsomely dyed, cleaned, and repaired at small expense. Orders received and returned by express.

AUG. SCHWARZ,
Boston Fancy Steam Dye House,
158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in the market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-growing district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few cents more for the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. Another says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly without eggs. An old lady from [illegible] writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most wholesome materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.